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Early Fuel Buying Urged; Quotas Delay Fiscal Unity; New Italian Cabinet Meets

The World's Day—July 15, 1944

New England: Public Urged to Stock Fuel Now

New Englanders were urged to give early consideration to their fuel needs for next fall and winter while dealers have stocks on hand. [Page 4.]

Preparations are under way for the removal of the remnants of the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus from Hartford, Conn., scene of the recent fire, to winter quarters in Sarasota, Fla.

Greater Boston householders were urged to devote a little time this week end to bundling up waste paper in preparation for a city-wide, five-day, intensive collection drive which begins July 17. [Page 2.]

National: Quotas Delay Unity at Fiscal Parley

New decisions in regard to the international monetary fund were reported by conferees at the United Nations Monetary Conference in Bretton Woods, N. H. The chief point remaining unsettled was the respective quotas for war-damaged countries. [Financial Page.]

The first American Airlines sky freighter, carrying 6,720 pounds of freight and mail, took off from La Guardia Field on a transcontinental flight. The plane was scheduled to stop in Memphis, Tenn., and Fort Worth and El Paso, Texas.

Col. Miguel A. Llona, Chief of Staff of the Peruvian Air Corps, and a group of Peruvian officers arrived in Dallas, Texas, to begin a 30-day tour of major Army Air Forces installations.

Maj. Gen. Paul W. Newgarden, commander of the 10th Armored Division, two colonels, and at least two other persons were killed near Chattanooga, Tenn., when an Army plane crashed and exploded during a heavy storm. One of the colonels was Col. Renn Lawrence, commanding a combat unit. The names of the others killed were not announced.

In Europe: Italian Cabinet Holds Meeting in Rome

Ivanoe Bonomi's Italian Cabinet, which is holding a meeting in Rome for the first time, is about to decide whether to publish the Italian armistice terms, which most Italians believe involve tighter restrictions on Italy than now are known. Some Italian elements already are calling for replacement of the armistice by a treaty which would give Italy greater freedom.

Lieut. Col. James Stewart, former film star, has been named Chief of Staff of a B-24 Liberator combat wing—second in command to Brig. Gen. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Maj. Gen. James P. Hodge, commanding general of the United States 8th Air Force, announced.

Georges Mandel, Minister of Interior in Paul Reynaud's Cabinet when France fell in 1940, has been "killed while being transferred from one prison to another," the Vichy Radio reported. M. Mandel, reputed to have had more secret information on French politicians than any other person in the world, had been in Vichy or German hands since shortly after the capitulation of France.

The United States Navy disclosed in Rome that a United States mine sweeper's accidental fire was responsible for the killing of one officer and one man and wounding of three others aboard a PT boat which was carrying Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark and other Army officers to the Anzio beachhead Jan. 28.

Far East: Japan Reports U. S. Fliers Executed

Execution of "several" American airmen captured in the first Superfortress raids on northern Kyushu last month was reported in a Japanese radiocast directed to American forces in the Southwest Pacific and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Wartime Processing of Cars Seen as Useful in Peacetime

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Transocean shipment of "wheeled vehicles" under stress of wartime conditions has given to Boston a new industry and one that includes features which may well be utilized in peacetimes to add to the durability of civilian cars, in the opinion of those familiar with it.

"Processing," as it is called, applies to all vehicles from trucks to tanks that are listed for uncrated shipment overseas, and involves the application of mass production methods to a protective and preservative process designed to protect metal from corrosion and glass from breakage—or glare, when shipped on deck.

Made necessary by urgent need of conserving space aboard ships, the process prepares the vehicles for shipment above or below decks, and assures protection against action of salt air—or even water—so that mechanism will function immediately it reaches its destination.

It is all part of the work of the Transportation Corps, Army Service Forces, at the Boston Port of Embarkation, and was disclosed for the first time recently when Brig.-Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Jr., Commander of the Port of Embarkation, granted newspapermen the privilege of inspecting the processing plant.

Women workers constitute approximately 90 per cent of the personnel in the final processing shop. In the initial plant, where vehicles arrive for shipment overseas, tires, batteries and anti-freeze are checked immediately, followed by inspection for mechanical defects. Repairs are made if needed. Tools and accessories are stripped off, sprayed with rust-proofing compound, boxed and bolted to the vehicle body.

Tarpaulins, tops, bows, and side racks are removed and stowed inside the vehicle bodies, cutting down the cubic measurement required aboard ship, and reducing shipping costs.

Women Drivers

Gas tanks are filled to the two-third mark, which, it is said, does not increase shipping hazards and does make possible the shipment of an appreciable amount of fuel that otherwise would have to be shipped in the usual manner.

Women convoy drivers then move the vehicles over the road to the final processing shop, where they are parked in two general groups, those for deck cargo being

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Weather Predictions

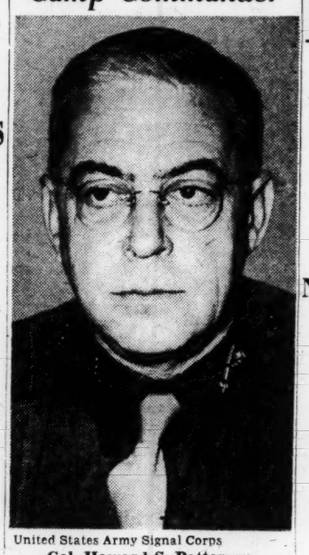
Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.
Watertown—Sunday.
Medfield—Sunday.
Lynn—Sunday.
Bourne—Sunday.
Buzzards Bay—Sunday.
Monument Beach—Sunday.
Pocasset—Sunday.
Cataumet—Sunday.
Sagamore—Sunday.
Belmont—all precincts—Monday.
Boston—Wards 1-5—Monday.
Brockton—Monday.
Dedham—Monday.
Revere—Monday.
Weston—Monday.
Weymouth—Monday.

Camp Commander



United States Army Signal Corps

Col. Howard S. Patterson

Of Milton, Mass., whose appointment as Camp Commander at Camp Edwards was announced yesterday. Col. Patterson, veteran of World War I, was recalled to active duty Dec. 8, 1941, and prior to his new assignment served as Camp Exchange Officer and Camp Executive Officer at Edwards.

Big Job Rush On in Boston Among Youth

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More than 1,600 Greater Boston boys and girls took paying jobs for the first time during the month of May, 1944, according to figures of the Certificating Office of the Boston School Department. Another 3,800 came in to get renewal certificates. The number for June will probably be even higher; they don't know yet because they have been too busy to stop and tabulate them.

Every day from 9 to 5 the Certificating Office is crowded with young people, lined up to secure the employment certificate which any Massachusetts employer must have before he can hire a minor. The child must in turn present a written promise of a job from his prospective employer, and a birth certificate or other proof of his own age.

During this third summer of the war, the rush for work certificates among school children is so constant and heavy that ten emergency clerks have had to be added to the permanent staff of six, to handle the applications of girls and boys between 14 and 21 who want to go to work. Some days

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UNRRA Trains for Balkans; Work at Maryland Outlined

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15 — Although Allied armies have not yet moved into the Balkans, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is planning, preparing, training personnel, in preparation for that day when it will follow the military into Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania.

According to UNRRA's rules it does not move in to help in relief and rehabilitation until two requirements are fulfilled. First, the military must agree. It is assumed that there will be an interim of some months between arrival of liberation forces and the advent of UNRRA. Second, the liberated countries, or the exiled governments that speak for them, must request UNRRA aid. UNRRA, it should be added, does not enter enemy countries or pursue its relief activities and rehabilitation projects in such territories unless those countries agree to pay for UNRRA aid. That was made a specific requirement at the UNRRA gathering in Atlantic City last November.

Voluntary Workers

To date only the exiled governments of Greece specifically and of Yugoslavia and Albania inferentially have requested UNRRA aid. To prepare UNRRA personnel for that time UNRRA's month-old training center at the University of Maryland is today giving some 125 persons practical and specific training in UNRRA administration.

Of these 125 persons, more than half of whom are women, 80 are full-fledged employees of UNRRA. Thirty-eight come from voluntary societies, and except for the fact that they are representatives of such societies and paid by them, work side by side with UNRRA's direct employees. Then there are seven staff members of the Foreign Economic Administration who by agreement are studying at the UNRRA center.

One word about these voluntary workers. Some 95 societies in the United States belong to the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. Since in these times only the Government can control or permit foreign social service all interested American societies work through the American Government. They donate their personnel who work through UNRRA and other organizations and are thus able to continue their international activity.

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'Phantom Pup' Puts Man in Dog House

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP)—The telephone got Dr. Charles A. Beere, veterinarian, out of bed. A man's voice inquired:

"I'm going to build a dog house; how big shall I make it?"

"Depends on the size of your dog. How big is he?" asked the vet.

"I haven't got the dog yet," was the reply.

Russians Open Drive in South Poland; In Normandy: Anglo-U.S. Army Poised; Japanese Push Halted in New Guinea

Nippon troops trapped on New Guinea lunge out in futile attempt to escape.

ADVANCE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, July 15 (AP)—Stubborn American resistance has blunted the Japanese "escape drive east of Aitape and the Japanese are reported reorganizing for a new attack.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 15—The opening guns of the most dramatic battle of the Southwest Pacific were fired this week when half-starved remnants of the Japanese 18th Army at Wewak started a desperate drive to back out of the trap which had held them for 85 days.

Preliminary reports of the large-scale battle which began July 11 with patrol skirmishes indicate the most massive suicide lunge which enemy forces have yet attempted.

At the same time, it is a battle in which the enemy has everything to gain and nothing to lose.

If the Wewak Japanese, believed to number now in the vicinity of 45,000 total personnel, are successful in their present attempt, it would alter the entire course of the war in this area and set it back considerably.

A successful break-through would disrupt the present Allied drive aimed along the New Guinea coast toward the Philippines. It would cut off and isolate thousands of Allied troops now stationed at bases and operating west of Wewak. And it undoubtedly would pave the way for liberation of the Japanese garrison trapped at Rabaul.

Cut Off Since April

And if the break-through fails—and there is no responsible military commander in the Pacific who gives the Japanese more than one chance in 1,000—the Wewak garrison will be no worse off than before. These Japanese face defeat in any course they choose to follow.

It is not difficult, therefore to visualize the situation which led Lieut. Gen. Hatazo, Adachi, Wewak commander, to the decision to fight.

First cut off from escape when

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Soviet Attacks in Poland

Black arrows show current drives of Red Army, including new action between Luck and Tarnapol. White arrow shows German counterattack near Grodno.

Turkey: Old Cry of 'Wolf'? Greeks Face Stark Crisis

IZMIR, Turkey, July 12. Delayed. (AP)—Establishment inside Greece of a Greek provisional government opposing the new national Greek coalition government in Cairo was disclosed today by a member of the Central Political Committee of Greece—the controversial E. A. M., political-military resistance organization.

The new provisional government, this figure said in an interview, is called the "P. E. E. A."—signifying "Political Committee of National Liberation."

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, July 15 — Economically and politically, the tragic Greek people seem to have fallen upon the most difficult days they have known since the outbreak of the war.

Hard on the heels of the disclosure that the Communist-dominated EAM Party had declined to participate in the British-indorsed Government in exile of Premier George Papandreou, comes news that literally hundreds of thousands of Greeks are without homes, adequate clothing, farm cattle and tools, and foodstuffs.

Since the Axis occupation agricultural production has decreased by 65 per cent, and stock farming by 80 per cent, according to offi-

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By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Reports from Ankara and Washington hint that Turkey may again be "on the verge of entering the war." But such reports have been so frequent in the past that many persons familiar with the Turkish situation are meeting them with skepticism.

Doubts over what the Turks may or may not decide to do are strengthened by the belief, held by many of the best informed officials in the Middle East, that the Russians are no longer interested in seeing the Turkish army enter the Balkans, the only spot where Turkey's military assistance could be effective.

Moreover, the past six months have also seen a definite cooling on the part of the Allies in the

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Pearl Harbor Probe to Begin; Inquiry Forced by Congress

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—The long-awaited investigation of the Pearl Harbor disgrace begins July 17. James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, has appointed a three-admiral court of inquiry to gather the facts surrounding the great disaster, while the War Department has appointed a board of officers for the same purpose.

The Army and Navy, which have been against any such inquiry until at least after the war, were forced to take action through a joint resolution of Congress directing them to "proceed forthwith with an investigation into facts surrounding the catastrophe." This resolution was approved by the President.

Spokesmen for the two departments point out that these inquiries are not courts-martial, but come closer to a civil grand jury. It is possible, however, that their findings will result in the more formal proceedings of a court-martial, since the Navy board of inquiry has the right to recommend a further such step and it is believed that the Army board also would be able to do so if its findings should warrant this procedure.

Ever since Dec. 7, 1941, when the Japanese managed to cripple a large portion of the United States Pacific Fleet, court-martial action has been hanging above the heads of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, Navy and Army commanding officers of the Hawaiian base at the time. Both officers are charged with dereliction of duty.

The members of the naval court of inquiry are Admiral Orin G. Murfin, retired, its president; Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, retired, and Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrews, retired. Commander Harold Biesemeier will be judge advocate.

Lieut. Gen. George Grunert is

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Allies inch forward in France until time is ripe to strike all-out blow.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All this week General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was gradually, slowly, methodically seesawed back in Normandy while the Great Russian offensive in the East drained Germany of the reserves which otherwise might have come to his assistance.

What Marshal Rommel lost in Normandy was not spectacular nor was his stubborn retreat of any significant depth or speed.

He was holding tenaciously.

He lost Caen to the British on his right, but he managed to cling to the suburbs around it.

He lost La Haye du Puits on the same day on his left.

But during the 11 days since the Allied forward pressure began, he had managed to hold his losses to less than 10 miles on any single part of the front.

Thus so far as surface indications are concerned the Allied advance in Normandy was a slow and a trifling thing compared to the prodigious advances on the Russian front which already have brought Russian armies within immediate striking distance of East Prussian soil. The advance in Italy was equally slow and unexciting.

Completely Out of Focus

Yet these surface appearances were completely out of focus and ignored the true meaning of events both in Normandy and Italy where the actual success was infinitely more important than appeared on the surface.

The Normandy operation is 11 days old now. It should not be regarded in terms of the word "offensive." Enough about it is apparent now to make it clear that this is a preparatory operation being conducted in a most deliberate manner for positions. The fact that it was deliberate and lacked any element of urgency or desperation today constitutes the truest measure of all of the actual state of the war in Europe.

This quality of its deliberateness told plainly that everything was being accomplished which needs to be accomplished or is desirable pending the time when the complete opening of the port of Cherbourg has resulted in the build-up of a major offensive force in Normandy. It also measures the equally complete failure of the Germans to match that build-up with anything even remotely threatening a major German counterattack.

Marshal Rommel was holding the British on his right with some 11 divisions. He was acing the Americans on his more dangerous left with only some nine plus divisions. He dared not put more on his left from fear that a sudden drive on his right would push them up against the west coast of the

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Oil Open Door Tied to Peace By Foreign Policy Association

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15 — An open-door policy assuring all nations access to the world's oil fields under a system of international trusteeship is essential to peace and security after the war, the Foreign Policy Association declared today in its report on "Oil: An Economic Key to Peace."

The report strongly criticized all attempts to solve the problem of oil resources through cartels, synthetic production, exclusive agreements and projects like the Arabian pipe-line proposal of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

It held that these methods would prove formidable obstacles to peace.

Pointing out that American oil reserves in the continental United States, Alaska, and the Caribbean may be much greater than the Roosevelt Administration apparently believes, the report says: "We cannot afford to be isolated from the world oil controversies because we need other world commodities besides oil. For our economy we require at least nine major minerals that can be obtained only through importation.

Two Hazardous Methods

"Nor can we set out on an imperialistic search for oil if we are to maintain friendly relations with other countries. . . . Had the United States acted alone on the Arabian pipeline under the terms of its Feb. 6, 1944, proposal, this country would have embarked on a hazardous adventure in unilateral imperialism.

"The Anglo-American oil talks that followed the pipeline announcement created a new danger—that two great powers, the United States and Britain, might reach an exclusive oil agreement. There was an outcry in this country against the pipeline, and a similar outcry might occur in the future against an exclusive Anglo-American oil alliance. States left out of an oil accord might also refuse to participate in other economic accords."

The F. P. A. report then enumerates these four points which it recommends should be covered in an international agreement:

Equal Access for All

"It is important that all nations should be assured access to oil, whether crude in the ground or refined oil at a marketing point. While in peacetime years oil buyers in all countries usually have been able to obtain what they need, it must be recognized that many

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Laundry Travels Far For Quick Service

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Miss Louise Kieninger, an instructor for the Cadet Nurse Corps in New York City, was unable to get her laundry done promptly.

So she sends it half way across the continent to her sister, Mrs. J. H. Klein, in Topeka.

"She mails it on Saturday, I get the package Monday, wash Tuesday and mail it back Tuesday night or Wednesday morning to reach her Friday or Saturday," Mrs. Klein explains.

Americans attack Nazi key points in Normandy—Allies smash out gains in Italy.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Russian offensive surged forward today on a new sector between Tarnopol and Luck in Southern Poland, as desperate Nazis added the weapon of propaganda to vigorous military efforts to block the threatening Soviet drive, now within 20 miles of German soil.

While reports of the new Tarnopol-Luck attack come from German news sources rather than from Moscow, this follows the usual order of events, and there seems little doubt but what the attack is on.

In Germany, Propaganda Minister Goebbels announces in Das Reich that Germany and its enemies both "want peace and calm." In Washington, the Office of War Information interpreted Dr. Goebbels' statement as "an implicit appeal to the United States and Britain to soften their demands for unconditional surrender."

Others appeared to regard it as a new attempt to split up the Allied team, separating the Anglo-American Allies from Russia by stirring up fear of bolshevism.

On the Eastern front, the Germans found their greatest danger point along the Kaunas sector where General Chernyakhovsky's army is headed for the military railway connecting Germany with Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

Soviet forces were within some 18 miles of this objective. It is not the only rail line left out of Latvia and Estonia, but it is the main one and carries practically all of the military traffic.

All along the front—at Dvinsk, Kaunas, Grodno, Bialystok, and Brest Litovsk—the Nazis are making fight-to-the-finish preparations to hold these key cities.

In Normandy, the American line is moving ahead slowly. Four miles have been gained in the past 24 hours. Pressure still centers around three main cities—Lessay, Periers, and St. Lô. Their capture will free the narrow bottleneck of the Cherbourg Peninsula and allow the Allies greater freedom of movement behind their own lines.

German defense is tenacious and designed to exact the highest toll for ground gained. Eventual withdrawal appears certain, however, with the growing strength of invasion forces and matériel and the mounting crisis on the eastern front.

American troops in Italy are on the move again after a two-weeks lull. They have taken the town of Chianni, 13 miles inland from the West Coast, and are within 3½ miles of Livorno. This brings the city within artillery range.

Other gains have advanced Allied forces to within nine miles of the Arno River. It is thought possible that the Germans may make a stand there, as aerial reconnaissance shows they are digging gun emplacements along the Arno between Florence and Pisa.

French troops to the right of the Americans have taken the town of Poggibonsi and the British Eighth Army has also advanced. This seems to confirm the impression that the enemy is preparing to fall back to new positions all along the line.

Action in the Pacific at present is confined to holding present gains and softening up new objectives. One of these appears to be the island of Gaum which has been bombed for 10 days in succession by carrier planes.

Eastern Front:

Three German news agencies, DNB, Transocean, and International Information Bureau have

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Worker Morale Held Vital to Industry

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 15—Even in the biggest industries, it is the small, informal groupings of workers, and the social contacts within them, which tend to raise morale, avoid absenteeism and labor turnover, and generally keep the wheels turning smoothly and efficiently, Prof. F. J. Roethlisberger, of the Harvard School of Business, explained in a free public lecture at Wellesley College last night.

The lecture was one of a series during the next two weeks to which the new School of Community Affairs is inviting the public. Its subject was "Technical Standards and Social Codes in Modern Business Administration."

These small groups, sometimes made up of workers engaged in some special detail of production, sometimes of little circles of men or women within some much larger group, who like to eat their lunch together, are too often unrecognized or ignored by management, Professor Roethlisberger stated. But union organizers recognize their value and make the most of it.

Consideration Needed

Much labor turnover and poor morale could be prevented, he said, by more attention to human values all down the line. He mentioned a typical case of lack of such attention. A girl in a large shop asked to be allowed to work near a friend, only to be told, "How silly! You came here to work, didn't you?" The result was that contentment with hard and uninteresting work, which might have been obtained by this small concession, was lost.

In the enthusiasm of management for efficiency and for the introduction of new methods and new standards, which mean lifting men and women out of the little friendly contacts they have established to make the routine of the production line less monotonous, the value of morale and contentment is often forgotten, Professor Roethlisberger declared. Actually, he continued, it is one of the most important elements in the whole picture.

At an earlier meeting, Lawrence K. Frank, author and authority on child development, spoke on "What Workers with Youth Can Do About the Problem of Intercultural Relations." Schools and youth organizations, he said, can be useful in training youth in tolerance and appreciation of the richness of viewpoint provided by people of other groups—racial, religious, age, and so on.

Not the least of the barriers that needs to be broken down in order to attain greater unity in national life, he indicated, is the one erected in some cases by current systems of education and other influences, between the enthusiastic viewpoint of youth and the sometimes conservative outlook of experienced age. These two viewpoints should be complementary, not conflicting, it was said.

Nationalism Important

Dr. Mead, at another meeting, emphasized the importance of nationalism in its best sense—as a sense of unity. She urged the building up of a picture of Americans as a family, including all the good elements contributed by different groups, rather than as a single, typical figure.

To develop a sense of strong national unity, embracing all different elements, is not to put an obstacle in the way of international thinking, she added, but is a step toward carrying the same process of building unity into the wider sphere of the world.

Tomorrow, Sunday, in the outdoor Greek theater behind Alumnae Hall, at 7 p. m., a special undenominational vesper service will be led by Prof. Paul Louis Lehmann, of the Department of Biblical History at Wellesley College. The soloist will be Miss Pearle R. Putnam of the Grace Universalist Church, Franklin, Mass.

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FILENE'S JUNIOR SHOP, FOURTH FLOOR

Bogus Gas Coupons Flood New England

A million gallons' worth of bogus A-10 gasoline ration coupons have been distributed throughout New England recently by New York counterfeiters who have attempted to capitalize on vacation trade, officials of the Regional Office of Price Administration stated today.

The coupons have been found in Western Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, OPA investigators said, as they warned dealers against accepting loose stamps. The bogus stamps carry the New York region letter "B" and are crudely printed, the OPA men stated.

10-Man Bomber Crew Killed in Maine Crash

RANGELEY, Maine, July 15 (AP)—A searching party found a B-17 Flying Fortress' 10-man crew killed yesterday near the wreckage of the Army bomber which crashed between Deer and Big Buck Mountains in a storm last Tuesday, July 11.

The plane presumably lost its bearings in a severe electrical storm while en route from Kearney, Neb., to Bangor, Maine.

A Tale of Two Cities

Soldiers in England's Boston

Convalescent American soldiers recently were taken on a tour of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, accompanied by Second Lieut. Mary T. McBrearty of Boston, Mass., of the Army Nurse Corps, standing left of center in second row. Included in the party was Sergeant Leo R. Polucei of Needham, Mass. Vicar A. M. Cook, right, showed the group around Boston Parish Church.

War Tightens Friendship Of Two Bostons

Early this month a group of convalescent American soldiers made a visit to the ancient and historic towns of Boston in Lincolnshire, England. Accompanying them on the motor trip was 2nd Lieut. Mary McBrearty of Boston, Mass., of the Army Nurse Corps. Also in the group was Sergeant Leo R. Polucei of Needham, Mass.

They were given a warm welcome by Vicar A. M. Cook, who showed them the beauties of Boston Parish Church and told them something of its history.

They learned with interest and pride that the restoration of the church tower had largely been made possible several years ago by the generosity of citizens of the American Boston.

Visitors included men from Washington, New York, New Jersey, Texas, Wyoming and Tennessee.

Lionel G. Robinson, Editor of The Lincolnshire Standard, writing about the visit, said in a letter to The Christian Science Monitor: "The relationship between the two Bostons has for many years been of the most cordial character, and, until war intervened, we were delighted at regular intervals, to receive official visits from many of New England's leading representatives. Now, in the stress of battle, we are welcoming your sons from all parts of the United States, and thousands of them have entered our homes and have, during their stay in the town, signed their names in the visitors' book at the world famous 'Stump,' the Parish Church of Boston, with its majestic 275 foot tower."

Big Fire in Nashua, N. H.

NASHUA, N. H., July 15 (AP)—Fire swept through the Haggerty Building in the heart of the business district last night, causing damage estimated at $50,000 by fire officials. Three firemen were overcome by smoke and two others cut by flying glass.

Wartime Processing of Cars Seen as Useful in Peacetime

Continued from Page 1

segregated from vehicles going into the cargo holds.

Each group is lined up in the marking area according to ships plans. Priority for movement through the plant is also a factor. Motors are sprayed with a protective compound and flushed with rust-preventive oil. All batteries are then disconnected.

Vehicles are towed into the shop, having four processing lines, two for deck "cargo" and two for the vehicles going into the ship's hold. In the case of those earmarked for deck shipment, special measures are taken to protect them from the salt spray and sea water to which they may be exposed. Dashes are sealed and complete hoods provided.

All signs on the vehicles excepting certain identification marks are painted over with a paint that is soluble in gasoline. Doors and all other openings, including exhaust pipes and motor breathers, are taped and sealed to keep out moisture. Motors and all wiring are sprayed with a plastic that makes a hard coating, after which the motors can run for many hours, even under water, if provision is made for air intake and exhaust, officials explained.

Instrument panels and hoods are sealed against the weather, radiators are boarded up to prevent breakage, windshields and windows are boarded up to prevent breakage and glare, headlights and reflectors are painted with a paint soluble in gasoline to prevent glare, and running gear is painted with rust-preventative against salt air and water.

Tires of all vehicles are inflated to 10 pounds over normal pressure, the whole undercarriage and all exposed parts are sprayed with rust preventative and each vehicle is stenciled to show date processed.

After a vehicle has been "spotted" on deck or in a hatch, rust preventative is applied to all moving parts that may have been turned while being towed to ship side or loading.

The processing is credited with much of the success of invasions in that the vehicles are ready for use within a few moments after reaching their destination.

Big Drive for Wastepaper

Greater Boston householders were urged today to spend a little time this week end in bundling up wastepaper in their homes so that it may be picked up during next week's intensive five-day drive for the reclamation of wastepaper to help provide the material so desperately needed for war purposes.

While a corps of 5,000 paper troopers from Hub playgrounds were canvassing homes and neighborhood stores in all parts of the city, salvage authorities and Army and Navy officials prepared for the city-wide, all-week collection of wastepaper and scrap tin which will start on Monday.

Salvage trucks will canvass the first five wards of the city on Monday—East Boston, Charlestown, the North, West, and South Ends, and the Back Bay—and will continue through Friday, July 21, covering portions of the Hub each day.

The first of a series of band concerts for the entertainment of wounded veterans at the Veterans Hospital in West Roxbury—which are being paid for from funds obtained from the sale of paper contributed by patriotic Boston residents—will be held on the hospital grounds at Spring Street and the Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway from 3 to 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

While it is being held principally to provide entertainment for the convalescing veterans, the general public has been invited by Gen. William Blake of the Veterans' Administration to attend the concert to be given by D'Avino's 30-piece band.

Pursuer Injured By Hold-Up Man

John Podbuny of East Broadway, South Boston, was shot and injured this morning by a man who had previously attempted to hold up the insurance office of Edward L. Hopkins, Jr., 362 West Broadway.

The man, described as about 25 years of age, entered the insurance office at 9:10 this morning, and asked the clerk, Marie F. Hogan, about automobile insurance. Going behind the counter, the man grabbed Miss Hogan, who screamed for help.

The man ran into the street, and Mr. Podbuny, attracted by the girl's screams, jumped into his car which was parked near by and gave chase. The hold-up turned into F Street, and shot Mr. Podbuny as his car turned the corner. The car went up onto the sidewalk. The holdup man is still at large.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity — Fair through Sunday. Moderate temperatures today. Somewhat warmer Sunday. Gentle winds.

Maine and New Hampshire—Fair through Sunday, except some cloudiness in north portions Sunday. Slowly rising temperatures today and Sunday, except continued cool along the coast.

Vermont—Fair through Sunday, except some cloudiness in north portions Sunday. Slowly rising temperatures.

Massachusetts — Fair through Sunday. Slowly rising temperatures, except continued cool along the coast today and over Cape Cod Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair through Sunday. Slowly rising temperatures, except continued cool along the coast.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:24 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 9:00 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 9:21 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Monday, 9:57 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.

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Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

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Bay State Told of Needs To Combat Forest Fires

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the road had been opened there would have been no devastating forest fire this spring in Lakeville, Mass. . . .

A rugged, grizzled Yankee has confronted Governor Saltonstall's special forest fire investigating committee with that pointed challenge to the future security of the Commonwealth against conflagrations that annually burn over thousands of acres of woodlands and farms.

Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, and chairman of the Governor's Committee, today admitted that the statement by Chairman H. L. Pember of the Lakeville Board of Selectmen, constituted one of the pungent answers of the moment to a general, overall picture of uncontrolled fires this year.

Road Was Closed

"If the road had been open," Chairman Pember kept repeating at a State House hearing yesterday, and long after he had returned home to his town today where 1,100 acres laid charred and useless for years as the result of the town's worst forest fires last spring.

The road was a woods road penetrating deep into the forests around Lakeville. It had been blocked for years by a gravel pit, although no one but Chairman Pember seemed to realize its menace to forest protection.

"I tried for years to get that road cleared," Chairman Pember insisted. "Had it been open when the fire alarm rang that torrid night, we could have stopped the blaze before it got beyond control."

Somehow Chairman Pember seemed to typify the small-town citizen with the typical practical outlook on community life. His gesticulations bluntly bespoke an "I told you so." He knew he was right in trying to get his community to fix that road. And now maybe something would be done about it.

Equipment Lacking

If there had been more water in other places, more fire wardens in others, more equipment here, and more trained men there . . . that's the story the Governor's committee was mulling over today in its effort to safeguard the future of Massachusetts timberlands and farms against fire. There is definite indication that the State will do something to avoid dependence of individual communities upon others for fighting fires, rather than installing the necessary equipment and trained personnel for themselves.

Some communities like Groton have fire wardens who have plotted the land, published maps showing all the available woods roads for incoming facilities manned by fighters unfamiliar with the territory. Waterholes are also located on the maps.

Should Make Plans

That was done as a hobby by Fire Warden Charles May. He said it was his way of proving that fire wardens, like Army tacticians, should fight their main battles before they get to the fire. Valuable time is lost, he said, trying to locate a fire over small roads that might go anywhere and everywhere excepting to the fire.

The Committee is also studying the confusion that surrounds a forest fire when it starts on the boundaries of two towns. Lack of co-ordination sometimes keeps the towns guessing as to which is sending equipment. A union of communities is considered an answer to this problem, under which each community goes immediately to the aid of the other.

Better maintenance of forest-fire towers and more of them are also numbered among the subjects for study by the committee. Another recommendation would establish a State-wide committee especially instituted to help small towns strengthen their fire-fighting systems.

Roads Threatened

In many parts of the State, forest roads have grown over, and no adequate machinery is set up to see that the roads are kept open, according to the findings at the hearing. And even though there is a State law providing for the installation of spark screens on locomotive smokestacks, these locomotives are found to keep pouring out fire.

"Once those fires get started," Chairman Pember of Lakeville declared, "they'll jump roads 100 feet wide. But get to them quickly and you can stop them with a two-hand fire extinguisher."

In a blanket statement to the committee, Mr. Pember laid the responsibility for recurring forest fires squarely at the door of neglect within the towns and villages.

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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, JULY 16, WILL BE "LIFE"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
*CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
		(Except 2nd Wed.)	
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road	11:00	8:00
	(Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)		
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
*WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 185 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

*Sunday Evening Services during July and August at 8 P. M.

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All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms.

Health Program for U. S. Studied by Senate Group

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15 — On three days this week a special Senate Committee on Wartime Health and Education, presided over by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, heard testimony regarding the nation's health from a dozen or more high-ranking Government officials.

These hearings, Senator Pepper said, are nonpolitical and are held with no preconceived program of legislation in mind. "The purpose of the present hearing is to survey in broad outline the nation's wartime health program and to point the way for future health planning" he explained.

Among the persons who appeared before the Committee this week were: Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission: Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service; Col. Leonard Rowntree, selective service medical director; Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy and the President's personal physician; Maj. Gen. George F. Lull, Deputy Surgeon General of the Army, and Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Health Service. Other Army and Navy medical men, members of the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association, and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans Administration and the recently organized retraining and re-employment service, also spoke.

Hospital Plan Offered

Testimony was given that improvement in the general health was greatly needed. Dr. Parran, subsequently presented an extensive plan largely for expansion of Federal hospital facilities costing around $2,000,000,000. He proposed the establishment of one or more base hospitals in each state, district hospitals, and outpost clinics in more remote communities. This program would be carried on under the Public Health Service of the Federal Government.

Because of the rigid physical examinations given men when inducted into the armed services and because of the strict military supervision of their health once they are in the services, Government officials believe they have a much more accurate and detailed picture of this country's health than ever was obtained before.

Evidence was submitted that one third of the men examined for service in the armed forces had physical and/or mental defects.

It was stated that more than 4,000,000 young men had been found ineligible for military service, and that of that number over 1,000,000 were rejected because they were found mentally unfit.

City Youths Lead

Colonel Rowntree estimated that boys from cities made a better showing physically than the boys from the country. He attributed this to better health facilities in the cities and to the fact that many farm youths had been deferred for agricultural work. Rejection rates in the South were higher than in the North and West. Rejection rate for Negroes was generally high in all regions of the country.

Mr. McNutt, turning to the home front, disclosed that as many as 2,400,000 persons had been disabled in 1943 because of work injuries. He stressed the need for greater advances in industrial hygiene.

Commander Francis J. Braceland insisted that most of the men discharged from the service for mental reasons were curable and capable of being readjusted to civilian life. He explained how the Navy referred to cases of nervous collapse or breakdowns as "combat fatigue." It is understandable that men in this war sometimes are pushed beyond the limit of human endurance, he said. But the stigma of suffering from a mental affliction should not follow men into civilian life and employers should not refuse such discharged veterans employment.

Col. W. C. Menninger of the Army Medical Corps opposed giving men discharged for mental troubles a pension. They need guidance and training rather than a permanent pension he argued.

Complain of Shortage

Many of the witnesses complained because of the shortage of doctors, nurses, dentists, hospitals, and sanitary facilities. General Hines urged that in case of another war the entire nation be mobilized so that not only the young men could be directed where and how to serve in the armed forces but also doctors, nurses, and persons in other professions could be assigned to work where most needed.

Dr. Claude Munger of the American Hospital Association and Dr. Victor Johnson of the American Medical Association, however, favored Federal grants-in-aid to the States and cautioned against programs which did not allow for voluntary and private hospitals.

Mr. McNutt protested against the Selective Service decision not to defer premedical students. Without premedics, he said, you soon have no medics, which, he added, will make the problem really serious.

Mr. McNutt, while pointing out that social disease rates among men in military service are lower than comparable rates in any other war period, insisted that the social disease could be substantially stamped out and called for increased efforts to do so.

In closing the three-day hearing, Senator Pepper said the Subcommittee had no preconceived program or legislation in mind. Further hearings are expected in a month or so at which A. M. A. officials were expected to testify on new public health proposals.

Alcohol Study Bars Factor Of Heredity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 15—Alcoholism is not hereditary, according to the latest study. When the son of a drinker takes to drink, it is very likely the cause was environment.

These findings were given the Summer School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University during its opening week by Dr. Anne Roe, one of the leading research experts in the field of Alcoholism.

Outlining the results of inquiry into the records of two groups of children now long grown up—one set born of alcoholic, the other of non-alcoholic parents — Dr. Roe said:

"We must conclude that the reported high incidence of alcoholism and psychosis in the offspring of alcoholics is not explicable on the basis of any hereditary factor."

Separated From Parents

Innumerable studies have pointed out that among the offspring of alcoholics infant mortality was high and epilepsy, idiocy, psychosis, and alcoholism were rife, the investigator noted. Alcoholism had been found to occur in 30 to 40 per cent of the offspring of alcoholics in general.

But the previous studies related to children who had been raised by their own parents, giving environmental influence its play. The present study was designed to eliminate the factor of environment so as to center exclusively on the problem of heredity.

To do this 25 children who were the offspring of normal parents and 36 children who had had a father who was a heavy drinker were taken. All had been separated from their parents before they were 10 years old and had been brought up in foster homes. All are now adult, from 22 to 40 years of age. All are white.

These children were selected from the records of the child-placing department of the State Charities Aid Association of New York City. Then carefully trained fieldworkers interviewed either the child or the foster parent, and whenever possible, both. The interviews were long and the data were recorded in great detail.

Summarizing the outstanding findings of the study, Dr. Roe said:

"These two groups of children, one of alcoholic and one of normal parents, were brought up by foster parents who were no relation to them.

"The fathers in the alcoholic group exhibited many forms of socially deviant behavior other than alcoholism and a large proportion of their wives were also deviant in similar ways. Many of these families are of the sort whose members are and have been for some generations well known to various social agencies and are constant community problems. Although none of the parents were frankly feeble minded, the general level of intelligence of these families is probably below the average.

"Had these children of alcoholic parentage been brought up at home, the expected incidence of alcoholism would be between 20 and 30 per cent, and of psychosis about 20 per cent.

"The children of alcoholic parentage, however, cannot be said to have turned out as expected on the basis of any hypothesis of hereditary taint. Of these children, none are alcoholics and only three of them use alcoholic beverages regularly.

Succeeded in Adjustments

"Alcoholism is predominantly a disease of later life, but from the fact that so few of them are drinking now, and that most of them have established adequate personal lives, there is every reason to expect that few, if any, of them ever will become alcoholics.

"It is clear that these children of alcoholic parentage, even though they had on the whole more disturbed early years and less good foster homes than the children of normal parentage, nevertheless have succeeded as adults in making life adjustments which are not significantly inferior in general to the adjustments made by the children of normal parents.

'Fitness Year' Listed

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—A joint committee of medical leaders and physical fitness experts laid plans yesterday for long-time health improvement of the American people and called for "statesmanship" on the part of organized groups in helping the individual attain physical fitness.

Representatives of the American Medical Association and the National Council on Physical fitness, meeting at Selective Service headquarters, decided to sponsor a "physical fitness year" beginning Sept. 1.

They also wrote a seven-plank platform for broad action on a national scale, and will submit it to the National Council on Physical fitness at a special meeting here July 27 and 28.

Steps also were taken "to establish general standards for age groups."

American Medical Association leaders here for the meeting included Dr. Rosco L. Sensenich, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Dr. William L Stroud, Chairman of the Medical Section; Dr. L. A. Buie, Past President of the American College of Surgeons; and Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the A. M. A.

The joint committee, headed by Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, Selective Service Medical Director, elected Dr. C. Ward Crampton of New York to head the programming group for "physical fitness year."

Continental Air Lines Builds Safety Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 15—Continental Air Lines celebrates its 10th anniversary today and with it a record of 50,000,000 passenger miles flown with an unblemished safety record.

From its beginning as Varney Speed Lines (Southwest Division), flying 541 route miles between El Paso, Tex., and Pueblo, Colo., Continental in a decade of growth has expanded to embrace 2,670 route miles serving 24 cities in six western states.

Continental began operations between El Paso and Pueblo with four-passenger, single-engine Lockheed Vegas, and during the first six months of operations carried 200 revenue passengers. In the comparable period in 1944, more than 25,000 passengers were transported in the airline's Lockheed Lodestars.

The airline has been a consistent winner of safety awards from the National Safety Council, and in 1942 it was the recipient of the maintenance award made annually by Aviation Magazine.

Cartoon in the News

Justus, Minneapolis Tribune

The Busy Hen With One Chick

Oil Open Door Tied to Peace By Foreign Policy Association

Continued from Page 1

countries fear a time will come when they will not be able to get the oil they want. . . .

"An international oil agreement should provide in the first place for the 'open door' for all nations in oil countries which permit alien companies to drill within their borders. Such a policy would have to take into consideration existing concessions in any country and not unfairly force companies already on the scene to share their rights with new rivals.

"Secondly, an international oil agreement should keep the 'open door' open in the future, to remove the frictions caused by red line agreements. To remove a threat to stability in the marketing of oil, it should also control private cartels. An outright order of dissolution for existing cartels might have far-reaching consequences which would render such action impractical, but the establishment of new cartels could be banned.

"Thirdly, an international agreement should seek to improve the lot of the peoples of those oil-producing countries whose petroleum is exploited almost entirely by outsiders. For this purpose it should set minimum labor, wage and royalty standards for operations connected with petroleum production. . . .

"Finally, an international agreement should provide for the assignment of oil to the armed forces which, it is assumed, will be used to safeguard world peace under the aegis of the international organization the United Nations hope to establish. It should also make it possible to withhold petroleum resources from states which give signs that they will misuse oil for antisocial military purposes.

"One difficulty in the way of denying oil to potentially aggressive countries is that they can resort to synthetic production. This problem, however, raises the question of world industrial control rather than of world oil control. Presumably the future of the petroleum industry of Germany and Japan is already under consideration by the United Nations governments."

On international agreement concerning these four points will depend the future of world peace and of the United States so far as they are influenced by modern man's need for oil, the report states.

"It would be desirable if the governments of other oil-producing countries adopted the domestic policy of the United States, and discouraged overproduction," it concludes.

"In that way, they could both prevent scarcity. The goal of both safeguard their own reserves, and domestic and international policy should be to make oil available to all for as long a period as possible in a manner that, to the greatest practicable degree, would obviate disputes among nations."

Actress Seeks Job But Bars Old Boss

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 15 (AP)—Olivia De Havilland, film actress, is asking the courts to help her get work.

She doesn't want a job at the old stand, Warner's, which brought her to stardom, but with any other maker of motion pictures.

Miss De Havilland won a court judgment in March freeing her from her Warner Brothers contract. Her attorney, Martin Gang, in asking the State Supreme Court yesterday for an early hearing on Warner's appeal, also applied for an injunction to keep the studio from allegedly interfering with Miss De Havilland's efforts to get a job of acting.

Willkie to Make Own Decision on G. O. P.

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—That Wendell L. Willkie will follow the present trek of his erstwhile followers to the Dewey-Bricker 1944 presidential campaign corral has little credence here among persons intimately associated with the Willkie approach to the situation in this first wartime general election since the Civil War.

Anything but an advocate of "politics as usual," to the frequent previous distress of his partisans and now to the fore as a party preceptor whose titular leadership was resoundingly snubbed in this year's national selection procedure, Mr. Willkie's future course remains one of his own choosing. Whatever this may be, it will not include partisan servility, and as the campaign finds its midsummer momentum, he will be engaged in important private law business.

That he was not enamored of the choice of James S. Kemper, Chicago insurance executive, as Chairman of the Republican Finance Committee for the oncoming campaign goes without saying any more than was the linking with the Dewey-Bricker forces of Werner Schroeder, who is midwestern name-piece for the Party's nationalist-isolationist sector.

This was authoritative information here today as the Willkie adherents of 1940 and of the 1944 preconvention campaign continued to fall in with the Dewey pace of things.

None of the Willkie following —and certainly Mr. Willkie himself—is indifferent to the fact that, although he garnered more Republican votes than any other Republican candidate in the history of the Party, his views not only were ignored, but he was not even given the delegate-at-large tag customarily accorded one of his stature nor was he once mentioned in the Chicago proceedings.

Trek to Dewey

This intended slight rankles deeply in Willkie quarters. The omission was, moreover, followed by off-the-record comment by members of the Dewey high command that went by carrier straight to Mr. Willkie personally and has spread to the Willkie following, which sees reform in the Republican Party as essential to the good of the nation and the Party.

All this makes for a rift in the Willkie-Dewey forces save as concerns men whose business is politics. It applies distinctly to the "average voter," who sees in Mr. Willkie a party reformer fully abreast of the times—a voice crying in the wilderness.

In this connection, it was declared, it would be well for the Dewey high command to take a less arrogant position; to remember that the advent into the Dewey camp of politicians who supported Mr. Willkie in 1940, and in the preconvention campaign up to the time of the Willkie withdrawal in the Wisconsin primary last March, is far from representative of the masses who gave the 1940 Republican standard-bearer so large a vote. It is among these citizen partisans, in this view, that the Republican Party must look for votes next November.

Dewey quarters, on the other hand, seeing the inflow of politicians who formerly supported Mr. Willkie, are confident that they have put him out of political commission, and there is obvious relief at the development from the tension that resulted in the Willkie determination to "run his own show" regardless of the effect upon orthodox political routine.

Willkie Waits

Presently Mr. Willkie is taking the prerogative of an objective spectator of a scene in which he was assigned no role save by his own initiative in publishing seven platform-building articles which had national circulation, but went unheeded by the Republican carpenters in Chicago, having specifically clarified his own view for a "responsible" Republican takeover of government control, Mr. Willkie now quite naturally, it was seen, awaits a Dewey enunciation on major national issues before indorsement of a candidacy premised on a platform that he sees as generalized beyond recognition of his own recommendations.

The certainty remains that, lacking assurance from Mr. Dewey of his precise position in the national crisis, Mr. Willkie will hold his fire for the field of the Congressional elections. Not having endeared himself to the professionals in the Party picture in any case, his following holds that he would have full scope for independent action on the men who will make the next federal legislature that would eminently sustain his record for Party progressivism.

Canada Crop Outlook Best in Recent Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario's outlook for crops this year is better than in any recent year, in contrast with 1943 when the smallest crops in years were harvested, according to T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, after a recent fact-finding trip over a large part of the Province. But he also warned that heavy crops mean a great manpower problem in harvesting.

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Fuel Needs for Next Fall Call for Early Attention

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Getting steamed up over next winter's fuel situation has not been too easy for New Englanders during the current heat wave.

Nevertheless, fuel dealers in the area have a few words of wisdom for perspiring householders who—only a few months hence—may find themselves shivering as they wish they had had some way of conserving a bit of this summer's heat for the future.

Right now, the situation for both solid and liquid fuels is fairly good. Many coal dealers are accumulating stocks, and are in a better position to make deliveries than they have been for some time. Fuel oil stocks are good now, too, and dealers are urging consumers to fill their tanks to capacity against next winter's demands.

Residents who heat their homes with coal or coke are allowed only 87½ per cent of their 1942-43 consumption. The Government has ruled that only 50 per cent may be delivered before October 1st. The balance, under the original plans, could be taken—25 per cent up to January 1; and 12½ per cent after that date.

Declarations Lag

But, so far, many householders have not taken advantage of the 50 per cent privilege and have failed to fill out their consumer declarations and get at least this much coal or coke into their bins against the day when wintry blasts will cause many to think of those days back in July, 1944, when they complained so much about the heat.

Furthermore, the coal dealers point out that only anthracite and coke are included in the Government's 87½ per cent quota. Soft coal, and what is known as "reclaimed coke," do not come within this quota.

This so-called "reclaimed coke," which many dealers are now receiving and recommending for use in the fall and spring when heating demands are not so great, is not sized. But, they said, it gives even better results than soft coal, and smart householders would do well to lay in a ton or two to augment their curtailed supplies of hard coal or coke.

The coal situation varies in some dealers' yards, depending upon their suppliers in the coal-producing districts. Some are quite optimistic regarding next winter's supplies; others are still a bit doubtful. But, all agree that householders would do well to place their orders now and get their deliveries while the dealers are less harassed by demands.

When Cold Comes

Unless this is done, they warn, cold weather will slip up unexpectedly some day next fall, and there'll be shivering around the homes that, during the last couple of weeks, would have welcomed even a semblance of a cool breeze.

As for liquid fuels, dealers point out that the demands by the armed forces for Diesel oils are increasing more and more each day as the invasion progresses. There's every possibility of tremendous demands for oil next fall and winter, they point out, as they urge householders to obtain their ration coupons and fill their tanks during the summer months when deliveries are easier to handle.

As to kerosene supplies, they point out that armies fighting in the jungles use large quantities for lighting purposes. This is true, too, in many large cities where electric power plants have been bombed and citizens have had to resort to kerosene for lighting and cooking purposes. So, the dealers add, householders should not waste kerosene while present supplies are plentiful.

The day may come—and it will be cold!

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Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.69 meg., 31 m.
London—5:50 p. m.—War Review by James Ferguson. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Venezuelan Folk-lore Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan. BBC Theater Orch. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow — 9:00 p. m. — Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA ,9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"The British Tommy" interviews. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Sunday, July 6

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. WGOA, 5.98 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Framley Parsonage," by Anthony Trollope. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Swindon Central Hall Festival Choir. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Sir Henry Wood's Jubilee Season of Promenade Concerts. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 16

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, July 16

3:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Central Traffic Artery for Boston Advocated

Construction of a broad north-south, central artery through midtown Boston capable of accommodating 60,000 automobiles daily, a new highway loop skirting the business district, and the extension of the present subway under Beacon Street, Brookline, with the removal of the surface streetcar tracks, were among the recommendations presented at the final session of the second New England Traffic Conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday.

To relieve downtown traffic congestion and make the central Boston business district accessible to merchants and customers, alike, Joseph C. Cressy, highway planning survey manager of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, pointed to the need for a vehicular channel sufficiently wide to handle the 60,000 automobiles which pour into the area daily from outlying sections of the City.

"The principal purpose of the artery would be to make the city accessible and relieve the pressure of incoming traffic on present facilities," Mr. Cressy said. "The only solution to the problem is to open through the heart of the city a broad channel sufficient to take care of tributaries leading into it," he added.

Although the figures used in this survey were tabulated in 1941, Mr. Cressy said, he emphasized that the postwar traffic volume undoubtedly would be considerably greater. In the initial survey, he disclosed that the total travel throughout the State was 10,000,000,000 vehicle miles over 23,000 miles of roads, 6,000 of which were located in urban areas, and 17,000 in suburban districts.

Another suggestion to relieve the traffic congestion in the business district involved plans for the construction of a Charles Street-Broadway highway loop, designed to circle the congested areas of the City. This would benefit motorists seeking to avoid the business section, and at the same time help those whose business carried them into the downtown area.

Consideration also is being given, it was learned, to another proposed highway leading from the west into Boston proper.

Two plans for the removal of streetcar tracks from Beacon Street, Brookline, were offered by Walter Devine, Brookline Town Engineer. They were: Extension of the subway under Beacon Street, and the widening of the paralleling Boston & Albany Railroad right-of-way so that it could accommodate the Boston Elevated rails.

The plans were part of a general program under consideration by a special legislative commission appointed by Governor Saltonstall and presided over by Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission.

Other speakers at the session included Charles Gordon of New York, Managing Director, American Transit Association; Lloyd Reid, Traffic Engineer, Detroit; and Curtis J. Hooper, Supervisor of Economic Studies, Connecticut State Highway Department.

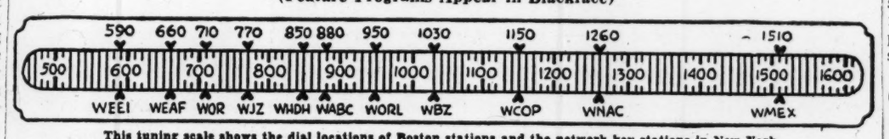
Pre-School Children Topic of Conference

To help teachers understand and cope with the emotional problems of pre-school children, a special seminar will be given next season at the Nursery Training School of Boston under the guidance of Dr. Marian C. Putnam, Director of the Children's Center.

A preliminary meeting for those interested will be held at the school on Wednesday, July 26, at 7:30 p. m. The seminar is open to teachers with two years' experience and to women who have taught one year and had a year or more of some comparable experience.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	America Marches; News	News; Marvin Behrens	Francis Cronin: console	Musical program
12:15	Margaret Hayes	"Memorable Music"	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm & Home Makers	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; R. Conte	Farm & Home Makers	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Something for Girls"	'Here's to Youth'; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion: dr.; News	"Something for Girls"	"What Price Violence"	Lee Castle's Orch.	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Hollywood Hi-Lites"	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	Old Ballads	"Musicana"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Lineup
2:15	Natural science	American Red Cross	"Musicana"	Dodgers baseball game	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	Dodgers baseball game	Music; News; Sports
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	News; "21 Stars"; Army	Weekend Function	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sports program
3:15	speaker; music	show music; dr.; gsts	Weekend Function	Dodgers baseball game	News service
3:30	Visiting Hour: Maj.	"ABC's of OPA"	"Music on Display"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Andre Baruch, mc	Civil Service Program	"Music on Display"	Dodgers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Col. Stoopnagle	Drama; J. Evans, songs	Adventures in Research	Air Lane Trio	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:15	Stoopnagle; News,	Saturday Review, with	Sports comments	Sports comments	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:30	Sports comments	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45	London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Les Brown's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Headline News; Joseph	"Your America"; Josef	Navy Bulletin Board;	Sports comments
5:15	lies; E. Howe, mc	Stopak's Orchestra	Koestner's Or.; spkrs.	Glen Gray's Orch.	Sports comments
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	"Story to Order"	Eddie Howard's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Eddie Howard's Orch.	News service
6:00	Page One; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Peoples' Platform	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	People's Platform	Jerry Sears	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	Saturday Spotlight	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"It's Maritime"	Preview Dem. Nat'l Con	"The American Story";	'American Eagle in	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
7:15	"It's Maritime"	Baseball scores; Music	"Bastille Day"	Britain"; interviews	News service
7:30	"Industrial Rela-	Alexander Brallowsky;	"Ellery Queen"; drama	'Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	tions Roundtable"	Robert Merrill; Orch.	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	gst. Georgia Gibbs	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Pops Orchestra;	Author's Playhouse; dr.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Arthur Fiedler, cond.;	'He Woke Up Famous'	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Gould's Amer. Concert-	National Barn Dance;	Grieg's "Peer Gynt";	Classical Album: Coates;
9:15	Mark Warnow's	ette; B. Weiser, pianist	Variety; Joe Kelly, mc	Soloists: Virginia Has-	"London Again" Suite
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Chuck Foster's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	kins, Ruth Slater; B.	Classical Album: Coates;
9:45	'Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch.	Foote; H. Weber's Or.	"London Again" Suite
10:00	Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	"Musical Autographs"	Wood, mc; X. Cugat	Dave Elman's Victory	Russ Columbo's Orch.
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Auction"; guest; orch.	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
10:45	Network speaker	Present; drama; talks	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orch.
11:30	Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program	'What's a Convention?'	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Dean Hudson's Or.	Concert in Miniature	'What's a Convention?'	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; "Melodies"	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program	Newscast	News service; Weather.	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour; Speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle; Songs	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm & Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup.	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. Power Biggs, or-	Judea Hour	Church School of Air.	Religious program	Sunday Morning Serv-
9:30	gan recital	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Religious program	ices
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Religious program	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan;	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45	Hymns; spirituals	Services; speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	Services of The Mother
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Speaker, Sir Gerald	entist, in Boston, Mas-
11:45	ing; guest spkrs.	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Campbell	sachusetts
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Reviewing Stand: 'Our	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	"The High School Man"	Relations With France'	Dick Haymes, songs
12:30	Transatlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	Chemist-Druggist.	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Old Village Choir	News service	News service	Comedy Trials; drama
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	"Presenting Dem. spkrs."	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Network speaker	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	"Music Without Words"	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	British Economic Views	"Music Without Words"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Dangerously Yours:	Cavalcade of Song	Rockets & Rocket Planes	"The Sky Rider"; Serv-	Three-Quarter Time
2:15	'Man From North'	Cavalcade of Song	Something for the Girls	icemen's Quiz Show	Three-Quarter Time
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	John Charles Thomas;	Lee Castle's Orchestra	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Songs	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	orchestra; chorus; talk	Lee Castle's Orchestra	gram; talk; music
3:00	N Y Philharmonic:	Music in Review	World News; Upton	"This Is Fort Dix"; all-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Fritz Reiner, con.;	Music; Leland Stowe	Close; Roy Shield's Or	soldier show of T. Slater	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Beethoven's 7th	Preview Democratic Na-	'The Army Hour'; pick-	"Mysterious Traveler";	Religious program
3:45	Symphony; "Em-	tional Convention	ups from Training Cen-	"Mysterious Traveler"	Religious program
4:00	peror" Concerto;	Musical Poll of Hits	ters throughout the	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties
4:15	R. Serkin, pianist	Musical Poll of Hits	world; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties
4:30	Eleanor Steber;	Maxine Stellman; Wal-	Lands of the Free; dr.;	"Thanks to America";	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:45	Mary Faith, con.	ter Cassell; W Pelletier	Walt Whitman; News	Jean Merrill; Orch.	operas; recordings
5:00	Family Hour; Ei-	Mary Small Revue	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"Green Valley, U.S.A.";	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15	leen Farrell; Reed	Mary Small Revue	Dr. Frank Black, cond;	E. Truex, guest star	operas; recordings
5:30	Kennedy; or.; dr.	"Hot Copy"; drama	Morgan Concerts; solo-	"Adventures of Bull-	Sunday Dance Session
5:45	William Shirer	"Hot Copy"; drama	ists: C Coppola; E Vito	dog Drummond"; dr.	Sunday Dance Session
6:00	K. T. Stevens in	Paul Whiteman Show:	Religious program	Band Parade	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	"Home Again"	Miff Mole, trombonist;	Religious program	"Baseball news"	light Services; speaker
6:30	America in Air	E. Knight; B. John-	"Men at Sea"; drama;	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama
6:45	America in Air	ston; Hi Lo Jack Dame	"The Libertys Invade"	Dick Brokn, songs	Religious drama
7:00	Invasion News	News commentator	"All-Time Hit Parade";	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Lalo:
7:15	Invasion News	"Stage Entrance"	"All-Time Hit Parade";	Hour; speaker	Symphonie Espagnole
7:30	Eddie Garr Revue;	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon; Orchestra;	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Lalo:
7:45	guest; Stoopnagle	mc	Choristers; News	Hour; speaker	Symphonie Espagnole
8:00	Walter Pidgeon dr;	Greenfield Village Chapel	Gracie Field Show;	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Claudette Colbert	Baseball scores; Music	Guest, William Bendix	tion Board; Human in-	Services; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Bob White's Deadline;	One Man's Family	terest pgm; gst panel	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	Improvised dramas	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Walter Hampden: Leoni-	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; dr.; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; News	das Witherall's Adven.	Hour; speaker
9:30	Jas. Melton Show;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of	"What's Name of That	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Sandra Berkova	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	Song?"; music quiz	Hour; speaker
10:00	'Take It or Leave	"Life of Riley," star-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News; Baseball scores
10:15	It'; quiz program.	ring William Bendix.	Orch.; Marie Rogndahl	The Good - Will Hour;	Irish Melodies
10:30	"We, the People";	Preview Democratic Na-	Les Tremayne; Alfred	John J. Anthony, cond.	Pan Americana
10:45	Guests; music	tional Convention	Drake; Mary A. Mercer	The Good-Will Hour	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Dance Session
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	'Vice-Presidential Race'	Old - Fashioned Revival	Dance Session
11:30	Jimmy Dorsey's Or	Curtain Calls	Pacific Story; Drama;	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45	Jimmy Dorsey's Or	Curtain Calls; News	"Will Java Be Free?"	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-Blue	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Star Playhouse"; dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sk.	Imogene Wolcott; Test	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	"Glamour Manor," star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Hollywood news; Music	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful' sk.	Baukhag Talking,news	"Wax Museum"	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Off the Record	"Wax Museum"	Jack Berch & His Boys	Treasury Salute
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time with
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Today's Children"; sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Larraine O'Day, songs	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	'Perry Mason'; sk.	Newscasts	Hymn Recital	Jane Cowl Series	Music; News; Sports
3:00	"Marv Marlin" sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; comedy	Piano-Organ recital	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Listen & Live"	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular Music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	News commentator	News; H. Musette's Or.
4:15	guest stars; Song	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Program	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	News Commentator	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Louis Armstrong's Or.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits	'Wilder Brown'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; 'Victory Garden'
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Five O'Clock Fol's'	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	Hawaii, 1950; Mu.	Drama; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers; Swincopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters".	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Bing Crosby, songs
7:15	"Dateline"; drama	music; drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger";	Embarkation Port Band	Radio Newsreel	Johannes Steel, news
7:45	to the Yanks'	western dramatization	John Barry, news	Milt Herth's Trio	Fritz Kreisler's Music
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Paul Neilson, news	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Boomerang"; drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90s Revue";	Frances, m. c.	Igor Gorin, baritone;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Howard Barlow's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reporter
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"Counterspy"; drama	Fritz Kreisler, Violin;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Rim-
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	"Counterspy"; drama	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	'Screen Test"	sky-Korsakov; Scherh-
9:30	Herbert Marshal in	Dance orchestra	Rose Bampton, soprano;	Music of Worship; Solo-	erazade
9:45	'A Man Named X'	Dance Orch.; Drama	Or.; W. Pelletier, con.	ists; A. Wallenstein	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: J. Carson; J.	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine:	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	Wyman; A. Hale	Ted Malone, talk	Rheinhold Schmidt: Or.	Preview Dem. Convent'n	Vocal trio
10:30	Johnny Morgan's	"Silver Nocturne"	'Dr. I. Q." Quiz Show	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
10:45	Show; guest	"Silver Nocturne"	Jimmy McClain, mc.	Music Roundup; Weath.	Cab Calloway's Or.
11:00	News; Weather	News service	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Political speaker; music	Weather; Bump Hadley	Gus Martel's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Or.
11:30	Tony Pastor's Or.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:48	Tony Pastor's Or.	"Oloha"; News	Music You Want	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day's End; News

Curtis Asks Recount In 7 City Wards

Calling for a recount of votes for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer in seven Boston city wards, representatives of State Senator Laurence Curtis filed papers at the office of the Boston Election Commissioners last night.

Fred J. Burrell, of Medford, defeated Senator Curtis by 288 votes in the contest for the nomination. City Councilor William C. Bayley, Jr., represented the Senator when the papers were filed asking for recounts in Wards 4, 5, 9, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

Also present was Mr. Burrell and Charles H. McGlue, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who, Mr. Burrell said, he had retained as attorney and general counsel.

A recount of Democratic votes in the Second Senatorial District was asked by Michael Lopresti, runner-up in the contest, and recounts also were sought of the Democratic votes cast for House candidates in several wards.

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook announced today that letters have been mailed to all local election officials, urging that where recounts of the recent State primaries are asked the re-tabulation start at once. The purpose of the request was to allow time for printing ballots for soldiers overseas.

Circus Prepares To Leave Hartford For Florida Home

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15 (AP)—The remnants of the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus began preparations today to leave this city, scene of the greatest circus disaster the world has ever known, for its winter quarters in Sarasota, Fla.

The way was opened for the departure of the circus yesterday when Judge John H. King, who earlier in the week had ordered a receivership for the circus, approved a plan for returning the physical assets to the management.

The plan, worked out by counsel for the circus, the receiver and a committee of three lawyers representing the Hartford County Bar Association, called for the circus management to deposit $380,000 with the court receiver Edward S. Rogin, assignment to him of all claims to fire insurance from four policies covering the property and estimated at $150,000 and an agreement that proceeds of a $500,000 public liability policy held by the circus with Lloyds of London be used exclusively to meet claims arising from the fire.

Close Watch Now Needed In Care of Victory Garden

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Between the recent welcome showers and the hot steaming intervals of high humidity, most New Englanders these last few days are working in their Victory Gardens only enough to keep things under control. On the whole, the gardens look even better than last year, and can ride along until this spell of "weather" eases up. Here, however, in addition to weeding and cultivating, are a few important items for even a minimum program for this time of year:

Dust or spray with nicotine for the corn borer, getting the dust into the central whorls and at the base of the leaves and ears. This should be done every ten days.

Dust or spray the grapevines during July and August with copper at 10-to-14-day intervals to control black rot. Dust tomato vines with a copper rotonone or something similar, and feed the vines when the tomatoes are about egg size. Keep your potatoes, cucumbers, and melons dusted with copper to control blight

Watch for Beetles

Watch for the second brood of Mexican beetles, usually around the latter part of July, and give them plenty of rotonone dust. Destroy the old crop of beans as soon as they go by. Avoid working in the beans when they are wet. If the poles for your beans are very high, you might cut off the tips of the vines when they reach the tops of the poles. It is safer to use a pair of scissors in harvesting snap beans, instead of pulling them and running a risk of harming the plants.

Do not remove the false blossoms from your squash and cucumber plants as these are necessary for fertilization. Always cut off a piece of the stem (about half an inch) with the fruit when you harvest summer squash. The fruit is right for harvesting when of adequate size and yet easily penetrated with the thumbnail. If any of the fruits get beyond the eating stage (for any of the vine crops) pick them off immediately so the vines will go on bearing. This is essential.

If any of your vines wilt and do not recover, take them up immediately and burn them; it is probably the wilt carried by the striped cucumber beetle, and so far is controlled only by controlling the beetle. Be sure to wash your hands before working with any of the other vines.

Cover Joints

Encourage your vines to root at the joints by covering the joints with soil. This is to give them more roots in case any section of stem is attacked by the vine borer. The vine borer can sometimes be caught and lifted out by slitting a section of stem with a penknife. If not caught, remove the affected part and burn it.

Hand-pick the squash bugs (hard, brownish bugs with an offensive odor) each day, knocking them into a jar containing kerosene and water. Or lay boards or shingles by the plants and kill the bugs under the boards each morning. Hand-pick the egg masses under the leaves, and spray the young nymphs with a spray made of one tablespoon of nicotine sulphate in a gallon of soapy water (about an ounce of soap). Older nymphs have to be hand-picked.

As soon as all your peas have been harvested, plan to replant the area with some rapidly maturing crop like lettuce, beets for greens, or spinach. If your planting time coincides with a dry spell, don't wait for rain but go ahead because the time is short. In such a case, however, open up a furrow and soak it well, sow the seeds, cover the furrow and water. Seeds sown in dry soil will not germinate until sufficient moisture is provided.

If you are growing potatoes for the first time, don't be disturbed if

'Fille de l'Air' in Boston At Last on Her Way 'Home'

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jeannette Pasquier, one of two French service women to act as Garde d'Honneur for General de Gaulle during his recent visit to Washington, has many friends in Boston to whom she came to say good-by this week.

After five years she is at last on her way home to France. Though it may be months before she revisits her old haunts in Cannes and Paris, she feels the journey has begun, now that she is a full-fledged "Fille de l'Air" destined for overseas duty with the French Army.

This attractive young member of what corresponds to the American Air-WAC has spent the last three years in Boston, which has come to seem more like home to her than any other city, she says. As a child she lived "all over France" and has never stayed in any other one place so long.

Only 17 when she came to the United States in 1939, supposedly for a short visit with friends, she was suddenly plunged into what she says many a French girl longs for but never expects to achieve—independence. And the opportunity to have a career.

By a Staff Photographer

Career Started

Her career started as a salesgirl, for she had no training of any kind. Two years at Bryant and Stratton Business College, however, qualified her for a secretarial position and she was working in that capacity at a defense plant when she volunteered for service with the French Women's Army Corps.

Miss Pasquier didn't know any English when she landed in New York. How well she has mastered the language in the meantime is indicated by the fact that she was asked to give lectures in English about France to American soldiers at Fort Meade during her recent training period there.

Sometimes the lectures were at 7 a. m., sometimes at 8 p. m. One day she had to give four. "And that was hard, especially when it was so hot," she confessed. Boston this week (perhaps you remember) seemed pleasantly cool to her after Fort Meade.

She didn't mind our weather even in her long-sleeved khaki shirt. The Fille de l'Air uniform looks very impressive with its wings on each shoulder and on the black overseas cap. She laughingly says she's been taken for a Colonel, only to have to admit each time that she won't have any kind of commission at least until she has received further training in North Africa. She hopes to be an interpreter when she arrives "over there."

Trained at Fort Meade

Miss Pasquier trained at Fort Meade along with about 30 other French girls from widely scattered sections of the United States and Mexico. It was wonderful to meet these girls. "We had so much in common," she said, "even though we came from many parts of France."

The French girls, she told us, live in barracks with the Wacs, and drill and go on duty with them between 5:30 and 8 a. m. The rest of the day they have separate training under French Army officers. Their one woman sergeant while Miss Pasquier was there was from Peru. In the afternoon they work with the Wacs in the various offices at the Fort. The French girls prefer mixing with the Wacs rather than keeping to themselves, she says, although those who know no English are a little more shy about it.

It's been more than two years since Miss Pasquier heard from her parents and her sister. The last she knew was that her sister had escaped from Paris in an Army truck at 3 o'clock that fateful morning in June, 1940, when the Germans advanced over roads she hopes they will soon be retracing on the run. Mindful of the freedom and sense of civic responsibility she has learned to love in America, she is looking forward to the day when she can cast her vote as a citizen of free France. The right to vote will be one advance this war has brought to French women.

Her parting message to Boston is the hope that Americans in France will find as good friends there as she has here.

To Say Au Revoir

What an Air-Wac is to the American forces, Miss Jeannette Pasquier is to the French Army. After completing boot training at Fort Meade, Md., she returned to Boston this week to say good-by to the many friends she made while living here for the past three years.

Medals Tell Of R. I. Heroes 'Down Under'

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC (By Mail) (AP)—Contribution of Rhode Island men toward victory in the "down under" part of the war range from bullets to bulldozers. Every type of air force job has been filled by a man from the nation's smallest State with such distinction, merit, and heroism that Rhode Island people have collected an unusual share of medals and commendations.

An example—the command of Lieut. Col. Harry G. Woodbury of Providence—an airborne engineer outfit—finished a transport plane airfield on New Guinea in eight days at a time airborne supplies were vitally needed. He received the Legion of Merit for the job.

Capt. James G. Shaw of 15 Cherry Lane, Wakefield, R. I., was similarly decorated for outstanding leadership in the New Guinea campaign during 1943.

Gallantry in action during a bomber raid which provoked a stiff fight from Japanese fighter planes over Wewak last Sept. 27 won for First Lieut. Walter R. Gerry, 509 Cranston Street, Providence, the Silver Star.

Capt. Max R. Wiecks of 37 Greenwich, Providence, a fighter pilot, won the Bronze Oakleaf Cluster to the Distinguished Flying Cross by shooting down two Japanese planes last October. Captain Wiecks had previously won the D. F. C. for an unusually large number of fighter plane missions. He also holds the Air Medal and Bronze Oakleaf Cluster.

Second Lieut. Elliot Summer, 197 Morris Avenue, Providence, was credited on Aug. 21, 1943, with destruction of a Japanese fighter plane near Dagua, New Guinea. He flew a P-38.

Heroism at Darwin, northern territory Australia, brought the Soldiers Medal to Capt. Augustus V. Connery, Jr., 150 Walnut Street, East Providence. He was with a bombardment squadron.

Distinguished Flying Crosses were awarded to many Rhode Island fliers and members of bomber crews during 1943 and early 1944.

They included:

Staff Sergeant Roland L. Ayotte, 159 Spring Street, Woonsocket; Corporal Wallace A. Beaudry, 408 Roger Williams Avenue, Rumford; Technical Sergeant Peter Pandozzi, 16 Rhode Island Street, Cranston; Sergeant Edward J. Haggerty, 9 Hadley Court, Providence; Staff Sergeant Victor Paglio, 122 Fairview Street, Providence; Sergeant Robert J. Nagle, 342 Spring Street, Newport; First Lieutenant Duncan Buttrick, Newport; Staff Sergeant Alphonse P. Silba, 56 Summit Street, Woonsocket; First Lieutenant Edward A. Peck 34 Hart Street, Providence; Technical Sergeant Daniel S. Keough, 5 Bayview Avenue, Newport; Second Lieutenant Benjamin C. Adams, Cranston; Staff Sergeant Henry L. Danis, 48 Wisdom Avenue, Providence; First Lieutenant Donald C. Speakman, Riverside; Technical Sergeant Louis J. Calitri, Barrington; Staff Sergeant John T. Pearson, 66 Doran Avenue, Pawtucket; Sergeant Elmer C. Creasey, 428 Adelaide Avenue Providence; Private Donald H. Bousquet, Central Falls; Technical Sergeant Robert A. Mumford, Shannock.

Rhode Island men who won oak leaf clusters to the distinguished flying cross included:

Capt. Joseph E. Lamphere, West Warwick, a fighter pilot; Capt. Matthew J. Soltysiak, 35 Putnam Street, Providence, of a bomber crew.

Rhode Island men who won the air medal, including those who also won oak leaf clusters to the air medal, follow:

Staff Sergeant Walter J. O'Leary, 1319 Pawtucket Ave., Rumford; Capt. Augustus V. Connery, Jr., 150 Walnut St., East Providence, oakleaf cluster; Staff Sergeant Edward S. Wrobleski, Warren, second oakleaf cluster; Corporal Americus C. Mattos, Bristol, second oakleaf cluster; Technical Sergeant Cyrill M. May, Jr., 2 Summit Ave., Woonsocket, oakleaf cluster; Second Lieut. Benjamin C. Adams, Cranston, oakleaf cluster; Technical Sergeant Stanley J. Kokoszka, 47 Cross St., Losedale, oakleaf cluster; Sergeant Joseph A. Corscadden, North Twiston, who was member of a B-25 bomber crew which sank a Japanese submarine off Alexishafen on January 7, 1944; Technical Sergeant Wilfred M. Lafond, 96 Arnold St., Woonsocket; Technical Sergeant Daniel S. Keough, 5 Bayview Ave., Newport; Sergeant Manuel L. Pinto, Valley Falls; First Lieut. James F. Candelet, 7 Sackett St., Providence; First Lieut. Donald P. Greenman, 22 Chestnut St., Narragansett, who is missing in action; Staff Sergeant Robert A. Mumford, Shannock, oakleaf cluster; Capt. Albert H. Stanwood, 2 Gilbert St., Providence, oakleaf cluster; Technical Sergeant Kenneth J. Lewis, 77 Ontario St., Providence; Technical Sergeant Burton E. Eaton, 6 Kendricks Ave., Woonsocket; Staff Sergeant Frank M. Mormon, Arkansas, R. I.; Corporal Wallace A. Beaudry, Rumford; Sergeant Edward J. Hagerty, 9 Hadley Court, Providence; First Lieut. Elliot Summer, 197 Morris Ave., Providence, two oakleaf clusters for fighter flights of August 21 and Oct. 15, 1943; Sergeant Robert J. Nagle, 342 Spring St., Newport; Staff Sergeant William E. Boffa, Providence; Staff Sergeant Victor Paglio, 122 Fairview St., Providence; Capt. Joseph E. Lamphere, West Warwick, two oakleaf clusters; Staff Sergeant Murray B. Baker, 15 Forest St., Providence; First Lieut. Donald C. Speakman, Riverside; Staff Sergeant Maurice J. Russi, West Warwick; Major David R. McGovern, 846 Elmwood Ave., Providence, oakleaf cluster; Private Kenneth L. Lawrence, 154 Canton St., Providence; Technical Sergeant Frank E. Bunting, 429 Reservoir Ave., Providence, oakleaf cluster; Capt. Matthew J. Soltysiak, Providence, oakleaf cluster; Capt. Joseph E. Lamphere, West Warwick, oakleaf cluster; Technical Sergeant John R. Geary, Newport, oakleaf cluster; Second Lieut. Emerson D. Mowry, Woonsocket.

'Five 'n' One Make Six'

Associated Press

Total of Nazi Planes He Downed on One Mission

Capt. Frederick J. Christensen, Jr., of Watertown, Mass., counts off on his fingers the number of Nazi planes he shot down while on one combat mission from an Eighth Air Force base in England.

Big Rush for Jobs Started By Youth of Greater Boston

Continued from Page 1

there are as many as 700 applicants.

Concern has been expressed—notably by the Massachusetts Civic League, the State Department of Labor and Industries, the Federal Children's Bureau, and the Boston Juvenile Court—that there is not more control over the summer and after-school employment of so many of the State's children in business and industry.

The Certificating Office checks on but one point—whether the job is with a firm engaged in interstate commerce. If it is, then the certificate cannot be issued, since Federal laws prohibit it.

But, apart from this single limitation, the office exerts no effective control over these temporary jobs.

This is currently resulting in a situation where children rush into jobs for which they are not prepared, or into jobs too heavy or hazardous for them. Also there is a tremendous amount, the Certificating Office admits, of changing jobs among these minors who come in for certificates.

Five Jobs in 13 Days

Miss Mary Mahoney, who supervises the office, says there was one boy, for instance, who had five jobs between July 1 and July 13. "We don't even have time to file one of his certificates," she complains, "before he is back after another one." Asked what she thought caused such a rapid turnover in jobs, she said, "Oh, they get into a job and then they just decide they don't like it. Or they meet their friends and the friends say why don't you come over to our place and work. Or they have an idea they can get more pay somewhere else."

Lack of vocational guidance at the point and at the time of applying for a work certificate is declared by many to be an outstanding weakness in the system. The Boston school department provides a vocational guidance expert in each high school, but the tieup is apparently not too close, and in summertime it doesn't exist at all.

Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould has, in spite of pressure, refused thus far to permit children to work as telegraph messengers—an occupation which many child welfare workers believe is far too hazardous for minors because it frequently necessitates their going into places undesirable for children. It is at the moment a question before the courts whether this work comes under the head of interstate commerce and thus whether it is or is not an occupation in which minors may be employed, but Mr. Gould has meanwhile decided in favor of the children.

Minors are not permitted, according to the Massachusetts laws, to work in restaurants where liquor is served, or to work in trades or occupations considered dangerous to their health or morals. The Certificating Bureau does its best to see that certificates are issued only to employers obeying these laws, but it has not the personnel to do more than the minimum of investigation.

War industry is putting strong pressures on youth to work all hours of the day and night, and youth is responding. But complaints are beginning to come in from parents that Johnnie is not eating or sleeping so well since he went on the night shift; teachers are finding that children fall asleep over their lessons because they work too hard after school.

The continuous line of children at the Certificating Bureau day after day proves that the children have no intention of holding back from the glamorous appeal of the advertisements offering training, high salaries, and rapid promotion.

Mrs. Hattie M. Smith of the State Department of Labor and Industries, who has been active in pressing for more widespread vocational guidance for school children, said today: "It seems to me not too much to demand that at least one vocational guidance expert be included on the staff of every certificating bureau in the State."

Sailor's Haven Sold at Boston Auction

One of the best known and oldest landmarks of the Boston waterfront which served seafarers for some 35 years—the Sailor's Haven at Charlestown—passed out of waterfront hands this week when an auction sale resulted in the building going at $6,600 to George Bolton of Marblehead, Assistant Purchasing Agent for the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Erected in 1905 with $50,000 raised for the purpose by the Episcopal City Mission, the Sailor's Haven, under the kindly and skillful direction of Stanton H. King, as Superintendent, served mariners while ashore with quarters, recreation and other benefits, and in a section of the port that hummed with activity at the time.

The organization observed its 50th anniversary in 1941 by procuring the former exclusive Exchange Club at Milk and Battery-march Streets, in downtown Boston, and transferring the activities of the Sailor's Haven to the new location under the name Seamen's Club of Boston. It now provides lodgings for nearly 53,000 seamen a year. Cost of operation in 1943 was $109,000 against $28,000 at the Sailor's Haven in 1940.

Ship Construction

Nine out of the 145 new ships delivered by American shipyards during June were constructed in New England, according to the Maritime Commission. Six of the nine were Liberty ships built at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, Maine, and the other three were special type craft built at Providence, R. I. by Walsh-Kaiser Co., Inc.

Hyde Promoted

Promotion of Sydney F. Hyde, formerly with the Jarka Corporation of New England, and later with the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, was learned here this week. He is now on duty overseas, having entered the transportation corps of the Army about two years ago as a Captain, and advanced in the meantime to Major.

Rope That Floats

A specially treated flexible rope that will float on water from one to 10 days has been perfected and patented recently in Great Britain, according to the American Merchant Marine Institute. Rope so treated would be suited for use as lifelines in rescue work, or as landing ropes. Luminescent materials can also be applied without destroying the floatage of the rope.

General Agents

No additions to the list of general agents for operation of the fleet of newly constructed merchant ships owned by the United States Government are contemplated by the War Shipping Administrator, according to information received in Boston shipping circles from Washington. A possible exception might be in event of an applicant entering into a satisfactory program with the Maritime Commission for purchase or acquisition of vessels.

At present 75 general agents have been approved as eligible for assignment of new dry-cargo vessels; 17 companies have been designated to operate the fleet of new tankers, and about 12 agents who are not eligible for allocation of new dry-cargo or tanker vessels have been appointed for operation of certain older types of ships with which they are familiar or because of specialized experience in certain trades.

The present WSA general agents are fully capable of absorbing vessels now under construction and contracted for, it was declared by Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator.

Craft Commander

One of the "high liners" of the Boston fishing fleet—only Boston fishing craft to be officially commended by the United States Government in Washington for its large production of vital food at a time when it was urgently needed—is still bringing large trips of fresh fish to the Boston Fish Pier. It is the 140-foot trawler Cormorant, operated by the General Seafoods Corporation. The vessel is equipped with electric steering, said to be the first installation of its kind on a fishing vessel.

Use of the electric steering system is said to make possible steering changes in 11 seconds that required 5 minutes by hand during certain fishing operations. This saving of time is figured every time the net is set which is about every hour and a half, so that an extra set or more every 24 hours is possible with the electric steering, which, in the course of a week, is estimated to be equivalent to an extra day of fishing.

Leon Stone

Log of the Port of Boston

Navy Casualties List 8 Bay Staters

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The names of eight Massachusetts men are included in last night's Navy Department list of 159 casualties of U. S. naval forces.

The list increased the toll to 48,645 since Pearl Harbor.

Aiken, Earl Leonard, Gunner's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Killed. Groveland.

Alexander, Richard Clyde, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Killed. Lynn.

Denison, Albert Irving, Pharmacist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Killed. Pittsfield.

Feeney, Joseph Patrick, Signalman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. South Boston.

Gevalt, Frederick Conrad Jr., Lieut., Medical Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. West Roxbury.

McGray, Raymond Winthrop, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Lynn.

Menard, Stanley Clayton, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Attleboro.

Thornton, James M., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Pittsfield.

Camp Post for Patterson

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., July 15 (AP)—Col. Howard S. Patterson, of Milton, has been appointed Camp Commander, taking the place of Col. Elbert A. Nostrand, who has been transferred to another assignment. Colonel Patterson served as executive officer until recently when he became acting commander.

Works of Art Donated To Spur War Bond Sale

Fifty-four works of art, donated to the U. S. Treasury Department by artists of Provincetown and Truro, will go under the hammer to highest bidders in War Bond purchases at the Paine Furniture Company's War Bond Auction, Monday, July 17, at 3 p. m., and continuing into the evening, with recess from 6 to 7 p. m.

Among outstanding pictures to be auctioned are water colors by John Whorf and Charles Hawthorne, oils by Isaac Henry Caliga and Charles Heinz, prints by Dorothy Lake Gregory, George Elmer Brown, W. H. W. Bicknell, Edward A. Wilson and Jerry Farnsworth. Peter Hunt, whose work is constantly featured in homefurnishings publications, has contributed a decorated sea chest.

Bay State Private Honored

WITH THE 29TH DIVISION IN FRANCE, July 15 (AP)—Private Earl L. McLean of Main Street, Whitinsville, Mass., was one of six members of the famed Blue and Grey 29th Infantry recently awarded Bronze Stars for "meritorious achievement in action." The soldiers have been in action since D-Day.

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

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Russians Launch New Campaign in South Poland

Continued from Page 1

announced that the Russians have opened the "long expected" attack between Tarnopol and Luck in Southern Poland.

The attack was described in Berlin radiocasts as being on a "large scale" but on a comparatively small front northwest of Tarnopol.

"Some dents were eliminated in a counterthrust or effectively cut off," DNB said. "The enemy lost 6,000 slain and 63 tanks."

To the north the German Army, facing the prospect of imminent fighting on its own soil in East Prussia, was preparing for a street-by-street and building-by-building defense against the Russians in at least three of five key cities on the long eastern battle line, front dispatches said.

The Germans were throwing up street barricades and defenses in buildings and houses in Grodno, Bialystok, and Brest Litovsk, and bracing against the steadily advancing Russians in the Baltic cities of Kaunas and Dvinsk, the dispatches said.

Meanwhile, Gen. Ivan Bagramian drove a deep tank wedge into Lithuania, threatening to cut off the Latvian seaport of Riga and Estonia from the south.

The Moscow communiqué said the Red Army, advancing westward along a line less than 20 miles from East Prussia, had broken the German Niemen River line southeast of Grodno, and was closing within seven miles of that strong point. Capture of Verstelishki (Wiercieliszki), seven miles east, and Zhidomlya, eight miles southeast was announced.

Russian troops, in a fierce engagement, crossed to the west bank of the Niemen, the communiqué added.

Zholsi, only 20 miles southeast of Kaunas, fell to Soviet forces, as did Wolkowysk, 55 miles east of Bialystok, and Skidel, less than 20 miles from Grodno. Opochka, railway station 24 miles east of the Latvian border, was taken.

Civilians Evacuated Quickly From London

By the Associated Press

London, July 15

The official program of removing civilians from London because of the Germans' robot-bomb attacks constitutes the "biggest and most speedy evacuation of any of the war," Minister of Health Henry U. Willink, said today.

He disclosed that 207,468 persons registered for evacuation and 152,652 were taken away from the British Capital under the program in the 13 days ending yesterday.

Flying bombs caused some damage and casualties last night in the southern counties, but quiet prevailed in London for the fifth successive night.

Normandy:

Americans Besiege Three Nazi Points

The American First Army besieged three key Nazi fortified road-junction towns in the Cherbourg Peninsula—Periers Lessay and St. Lô—after a four-mile advance in 24 hours.

The four-mile southward drive from the marshes of Plessis toward Periers was the largest one-day advance rolled up on the peninsula since the fall of Cherbourg. Coupled with other advances, it left the Americans in these positions:

Lessay: One mile north of the town after the capture of the hamlet of Beauvais, converging on the town from the east where they were two miles away at Pissot, while on the west they were about a mile and a half away after advancing from St. German-sur-Ay.

Periers: A late telephone call from the 21st Army group said the Americans had driven to within two miles of the town from the north. The exact position was not given. Previous information a few hours before, however, recorded the capture of Les Granges and Gonfreville, four miles north of the town.

St. Lô: Late information said the Americans had pushed west from La Barre de Semilly, breaking the deadlock there, but did not give the exact distance of the advance. This one pincer was closing on the town while a half-mile advance northwest of St. Lô, down the Vire River through Creterville, placed another American column less than two miles from St. Lô in this direction.

There were no advances in the Caen sector of the front. Latest reports indicated British forces had withdrawn from Hill 112 north of Esquay, scene of many bitter battles.

Allied air forces recorded destruction of 27 German planes, against a loss of 14, with bad weather holding individual plane flights to about 1,000.

Italy:

Americans Advance To Rim of Livorno

American troops have driven to within 3½ miles of the seaport of Livorno (Leghorn), in the wake of suddenly melting German resistance, and have captured the town of Chianni, 13 miles inland from the West Coast, it was announced from Rome.

The French, who celebrated Bastille Day by seizing Poggibonsi in a combined flanking move and direct assault, pursued the enemy northward.

An Allied spokesman said the leading elements of the American forces on the West Coast were within six miles of Livorno July 14. Later front-line reports declared, however, that the doughboys had punched to within 3½ miles of the outskirts at one point and to within 5¾ miles at another.

In a broad forward sweep, one American column passed Ghizzano, 23 miles due east of Livorno, and occupied all the important heights covering the approach to the Arno River, 10 miles away.

Another American force captured Villamagna, 15 miles west of Poggibonsi, while still other United States units swept through Chianni and Belvedere, enemy strongholds guarding the Era Valley avenue toward the Arno Valley.

Belvedere is 5½ miles northeast of Chianni.

Americans also captured Peccioli, another strong point in the Era River Valley, only nine airline miles from the river's junction with the Arno.

In the coastal sector, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces moved up three to five miles. Advance elements on highway one; main route to Livorno and Pisa, by midafternoon yesterday were on a line 2½ miles north of Castiglioncello and still going strong.

Four miles inland there was hard fighting just west of the village of Gabbro during the afternoon.

In an apparent effort to protect the withdrawal of other divisions which suffered heavy losses in recent fighting, the Nazi Command sent the Third Panzer Grenadier Division back into the line on the Fifth Army front after a week's rest.

Prisoners taken by the Fifth Army since it started its offensive May 11 now exceed 32,000, while the Eighth Army reported prisoners were pouring into its cages at an average rate of 160 daily since the offensive began. This would add a total of more than 10,000.

Propaganda:

Goebbels Appeals For 'Softer' Terms

German Propaganda Minister Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels declares in this week's issue of the German magazine Das Reich that Germany and its enemies both "want peace and calm," according to a summary broadcast by the Berlin Radio.

The Office of War Information in reporting the article interpreted it as "an implicit appeal to the United States and Britain to soften their demands for unconditional surrender."

The Soviet Union, Dr. Goebbels in this account recorded by the Associated Press, was quoted directly as saying, "wants continued unrest and chaos."

"While all nations desire a period of rest and prosperity after the war, emanating from their own strength and not at the expense of their neighbors, Germany's war objectives undoubtedly are much nearer to these ideals than those of her enemies," the radiocast said in summarizing Dr. Goebbels' article, adding that "Goebbels, however, exempts the Soviet Russians."

Air Over Europe:

Paris Rail Yards Target of Bombers

British Lancaster bombers hammered at railroads in the suburbs of Paris. This was a climax to widespread night air assaults in which other heavies hit flying-bomb installations in France and Mosquitoes ripped into German positions in Normandy and objectives in Germany.

The important Villeneuve-St. Gorges railroad yards on the southeastern outskirts of Paris gave the Lancasters their morning target. Reconnaissance had disclosed large concentrations of rolling stock there, loaded with supplies for the battle area.

Seven bombers were missing from the attack on Villeneuve-St. Gorges. A communiqué said one failed to return from the operations during the night.

The yards at Villeneuve-St. Gorges last were hit the night of July 4. One of the largest railway centers in the Paris area, the yards are a distributing point for traffic from the south of Paris.

Both Lancasters and Halifaxes participated in the night blow on the robot lairs, which were attacked twice in daylight July 14 by RAF heavy bombers. Flying bombs fell in the southern counties during the night, causing damage and casualties.

One of the night Mosquito formations sped to 60 miles south of Tours, and made a low-level attack on German barracks in a forest. They dumped more than 32 tons of bombs on the buildings. Other Mosquitoes continued their attacks on German communications throughout the night.

Women Casualties Listed by Services

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 15

More than two score women members of the nation's armed forces—nurses, Wacs, Waves, Marines—have passed on in line of duty since the start of the war and even more are prisoners.

Six Army nurses succumbed in the bombing of Army field hospitals on the beachhead at Anzio, Italy. Twenty-three others passed on in accidents while in performance of duty, Army records show.

The Women's Army Corps lists one Wac killed in line of duty, a jeep accident in North Africa.

The Marines have lost seven members in accidents while the women were on duty. Four Navy nurses have been in fatal plane crashes while on assignments. About 60 Army nurses and 16 Navy nurses are prisoners, all of them captured when the Philippines fell to the Japanese.

Guam:

Attacks Crumble Japan's Defenses

Japanese defenses guarding Guam's port area, one of the finest harbors in the Pacific, are crumbling under the continuous hammering of an American carrier task force, freed by conquest of Saipan to strike with rising power.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed that carrier-plane attacks on the former United States outpost of Guam have been unbroken through 10 straight days. These bomb and rocket blows have been augmented by warship shellings.

July 13 attacks, covered in the press release, destroyed ammunition dumps, storage facilities, gun positions, and buildings both on Guam and near-by Rota. All planes returned safely.

So completely are Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's forces masters of the sea and air that the press release said a destroyer moved close to Guam and sank an enemy coastal transport on July 10.

A check of communiqués reporting the Guam attacks shows that targets prominently mentioned are clustered about Apra on the west coast. This excellent anchorage served in peacetime as a port of call for naval vessels and Pan-American trans-Pacific clippers.

New Guinea:

Americans Check Japanese Thrust

Two desperate Japanese forces are attempting to break Allied encirclement in New Guinea, one by bitter fighting and the second by escape through hazardous jungles, advanced Allied headquarters at New Guinea announced.

The "fierce resistance" of American outposts halted an initial break-through attempt of the Eighteenth Imperial Army, after vanguards of its 45,000 men crossed the Driniumor River, 21 miles east of Aitape, in British New Guinea. Fighting continued along a fluid front, while the main body was forced to reorganize for another attack under continual fire.

Remnants of the now-impotent Japanese garrison in the Sarmi-Manfin Bay area, about 300 miles westward in Dutch New Guinea, plunged toward inland jungles from positions made untenable by Allied advances. American units occupied the strategic Sewar airdrome, three miles west of the Maffin Bay airstrip, without resistance.

The Japanese attack in the Aitape area, which began July 12, made some progress before it was halted, a headquarters spokesman said. One Allied outpost withdrew, and the Nipponese crossed the wide, shallow Driniumor five miles inland from its mouth.

China:

Lungling Attacked By Chinese Force

Chinese troops beginning an attack from the north, east and south on the Japanese Burma Road stronghold of Lungling have captured five hills and killed approximately 100 of the enemy, the Chinese High Command in Chungking announced.

Japanese Driven Back Into Trap

Continued from Page 1

Allied troops landed at Aitape and Hollandia in April, Wewak has been isolated completely from every avenue of outside supply reinforcement. Since then, constant Allied air attack has demolished its air power; all armament, air, and bivouac emplacements; blown up fuel-supply dumps, and driven most of the garrison into the rain-forest hills which lie back of the base.

Handfuls of Japanese stragglers who have been picked up while trying to escape overland have been found without food or guns and in the last stages of physical deterioration.

At the same time, Australian troops which have been driving steadily along the coast from the east now have reached the Sepik River—eastern defense line for the Wewak area—and are poised for attack.

Thus hemmed in on both sides by powerful Allied armies, General Adachi undoubtedly decided that a break-through attempt would be nearer to the Samurai tradition than sitting down and awaiting final destruction.

Hopeless Situation

But like the Japanese garrison at Bougainville which was similarly trapped and which attempted to break through last March, the Wewak garrison faces a hopeless military situation.

About 100 miles westward in the direction the Japanese now are moving is a large force of American ground troops at Aitape. Well supplied and equipped with artillery and with air support from fields on the spot, they are in a perfect spot to repel attack. Since the capture of Aitape, they have had plenty of time to set up the most elaborate defenses, including barbed wire, mine fields, machine-gun nests, and well-laid-out artillery grids.

If by some fluke military chance, the Japanese succeeded in breaking through the Aitape defenses, they still would face Hollandia, which in nearly three months has been built into one of the largest New Guinea bases, heavily garrisoned and protected by fighters and bombers operating from three airfields.

Other Powerful Bases

Beyond Hollandia, powerful American bases also have been built or are being built at Sarmi, Wakde and farther west in the Geelvink Bay area.

Against such powerful opposition and defenses, the Japanese 18th Army has virtually no chance of ever joining up with the remaining Japanese bases in western New Guinea.

A diversionary move or direct support from the Japanese fleet might enhance their chances of success, but the enemy fleet already is heavily committed in the Central Pacific, where pressure from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's fleet is growing steadily.

Whether the decision to attempt such a suicidal break-through move has been sanctioned by the Japanese Supreme Command or whether it is merely the decision of the local field commander cannot be stated. But the outcome undoubtedly will be awaited with intense interest in Tokyo. For it well may decide the future fate and policy governing a growing number of other Japanese bases—such as Rabaul, Bougainville, and Truk—which now have been encircled and cut off from escape and supply and which face a similar dismal end.

Behind Strategy in Normandy: Allies Poised for All-Out Blow

Continued from Page 1

Peninsula and wipe them out. Here was Marshal Rommel more than five weeks after the opening of the invasion opposing it with not more than 21 divisions—the most the German Army had been able to bring into the Normandy battle in that time and very close to the limit which is available to him for the entire anti-invasion operation.

What the Allies had ashore facing him was more than his equal in combat units alone. And the combat personnel of the Anglo-American invasion army was not more than half the total of the troops ashore. Behind the slowly moving front was an army of engineers, communications troops, signal corps, and service of supply fully as numerous as the fighting strength. The work of the two was proceeding in careful balance. Nothing was being wasted on combat operations which would detract from the preparation of all facilities for the deployment of an overwhelming force on the Normandy beachhead. The unseen and unpublicized emphasis behind the front on this build-up was far more significant for the future than the relative slowness of the combat front.

The invasion itself had weakened the Germans in the East sufficiently to permit the Russians to break through the German system of fortifications around Minsk. The brilliant Russian exploitation of that opportunity was this week, in its turn, permitting Anglo-American preparations for an offensive which eventually would equal in combat importance what the Russians were doing this week. Teamwork between the two fronts was functioning in a way which can be described adequately only by the word superb.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery would have been forced to more urgent and risky action if the Russian advance had not been so successful. As it was, there was no need. His deliberate, economical advance was accomplishing all that was necessary. It was keeping Marshal Rommel in slow backward motion and it was consuming his reserves as fast as they came up to the line.

On the American front, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley was working out of the "corridors" over which he had to advance in the marshy area between La Haye du Puits and the Lessay-St. Lô line. He was doing it with maximum use of artillery and minimum expenditure of troops.

Clearly, by the time the build-up would be ready for a real advance, the front would be out of the marshland "corridors," an adequate road network would exist behind the Allied front, and everything would be ready for a push which Marshal Rommel had no visible means of meeting. If he could not hold the easy preliminary advances of this week, it is more than difficult to figure out how he would be able to hold what is in preparation, particularly considering that as the Allied advance broke out of the peninsula the front will lengthen with plenty of Allied forces to take over the new sectors and no visible reserve of German units to face them.

The big push was not under way in Normandy this week, but the German Army already was outclassed even in this preliminary stage. How it could hope to meet what is coming baffled all observers. Conceivably it may have some hidden last reserve. Unless it has, the outcome seemed to be not only certain, but also no so far in the future.

Pearl Harbor Probe to Begin; Inquiry Forced by Congress

Continued from Page 1

president of the Army board. Other members are Maj. Gen. Henry D. Russell and Maj. Gen. Walter H. Frank.

It is believed that the naval board will make use of the testimony gathered by Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Retired, who on Feb. 25 was assigned to collect data for the trial of Admiral Kimmel. The Navy announced that Admiral Hart traveled extensively, visited many officers at many different stations, and compiled voluminous notes. The data collected will be turned over to the court.

The Navy's court of inquiry and the Army's board are seen here as compromises between the demands of congressional members that Admiral Kimmel and General Short be brought before a court-martial immediately and the opposition of the Navy and War Departments to this. The opposition of the services was based on two points: first, that a court-martial would disclose military data and secrets which should be kept from the enemy in wartime, and, second, that it would necessitate calling many officers to Washington who are serving at battle stations throughout the world.

Admiral Kimmel, however, has been pressing for a trial, and his attitude undoubtedly influenced some members of Congress, who declared it un-American to keep a man under suspicion for so long without either convicting or exonerating him.

The first indications are that the Navy has decided upon a more formal course than that chosen by the Army. Under the rules of a naval court of inquiry, Admiral Kimmel can be forced to testify, although it is not known whether he will be called.

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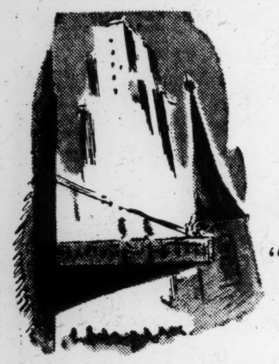
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Philadelphia Water Color Club

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The annual spring exhibition of the Philadelphia Water Color Club, on view through the summer at the Art Alliance, holds a nice balance between war and peace.

As the water color medium is ideal for spot sketching in battle areas it would be difficult these days to gather a representative exhibition without including war material.

The present show deals with virtually every phase of the war effort. There are actual eye-witness jottings such as "Armored Depot," "Tank Bivouac" and "Yanks in Britain" by Albert Gold, or Cpl. John C. Haigaard's "Shower Unit," a sketch of an improvised bath, his "Impression," a hauntingly effective color study of a blue-eyed young soldier, and his "Golgotha," in which the body of a slain soldier in the foreground is held against a ruined church and jagged background of mountains. In such water colors you feel the direct impact of war.

But there are other aspects. It has remained for Thornton Oakley to document with brush and crayon the great epic of American industry and transportation at war. One of his recent studies for a comprehensive transportation series that took him on a 4000-mile tour of the country is featured in the Water Color Annual. Titled "Duluth Ore Docks," it is typical of the Oakley technique and viewpoint. From a technical standpoint it shows effective use of initial drawing and final water color; while in approach it gives the sense of the bigness of ships against the diminutive figures of human beings.

* * *

Another branch of war art, less familiar to the public because confined to the altars of war vessels and army posts, is exemplified in sketches by Edith Emerson for triptychs based on the story of Jesus and the Centurion. Commissioned through the generosity of individuals, churches and other organizations, the triptychs have been made for the U. S. S. Lanear, and for chapels at Fort Hood, Texas, and Fort Jackson, South Carolina. All triptychs for naval vessels are painted with particular attention to durability at sea, that for U. S. S. Lanear having been done on steel.

Another slant on war art is contributed by J. Frank Copeland, who has painted "Airport in the Arctic" from vivid descriptions sent back to artist father by soldier son. Great glacial mountains dwarf the huge Army hangar.

On the defense side of war documentation is Pasquale M. Battaglia's "Eyes of the Night," with searchlights fanning out dramatically above dark houses with blue roofs and orange-lit windows.

But not all the war impressions are realistic. Edith Kline senses the abstract in "War Nerves," a design based on telephone and radio waves.

* * *

A special feature of the exhibition is a series of black and white drawings by the English artist George Morrow in which wars past and present are taken for a satiric ride.

The industrial scene bridges the gap between war and peace in such compositions as John R. Grabach's "Concrete Mixer" and "Mill Workers," or in Peter Helck's "Big Hook," a study in the salvage of a wrecked train.

There are, however, many water colors without hint of conflict. "Brandt Point Lighthouse, Nantucket," by Elizabeth Coyne, is brisk with sharp sails bellying against the trim static note of a white lighthouse. At an opposite pole from New England are Marguerite C. Idell's "Grain Elevator" and "On the Ranch, Montana"; while the immensity of Western land is even more effectively suggested in "Table Rock Mountain," by Private First Class Ranulph Bye, who, instead of sketching troops on the march or men in foxholes, contributes his impression of great ruddy mountains against which a road is a ribbon, and men on horseback move like ants toward a diminutive foreground ranch house.

Continuing his life-long interest in wild fowl, Frank W. Benson contributes a notable group of bird water colors; while Gene Klebe finds interesting design material in a basket impaled on a driftwood stump by the sea. And paralleling the war interest in triptychs is Marguerite Gaudin's decoration of strong Byzantine flavor, "The Last Supper."

Many vivid flower studies join the usual range of landscapes to round out the exhibition, with figure pieces decidedly in the minority.

Wide World

Sir Henry Wood

Marian Anderson at Stadium

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The largest audience of the summer season, to date, gathered in the Lewisohn Stadium to hear Marian Anderson sing opera airs and songs, with Efrem Kurtz conducting the orchestra. Mr. Kurtz presided also over the Stadium premieres of two works by Igor Stravinsky — Four Norwegian Moods and Circus Polka—but it is not to be assumed that these played any considerable part in assembling a throng of more than 22,000 persons. The other music of the evening was just grist of the mill—the Vivaldi-Siloti Concerto Grosso in D minor and the Tchaikovsky "Romeo and Juliet" Overture.

* * *

The appearance in the intermission of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who was introduced by Mayor La Guardia, and who stood at attention on the platform while Miss Anderson sang the "Marseillaise," was a moment out of the ordinary, but few persons had any idea that the French leader was to be on show. So, altogether, this was a testimonial to the popularity of the Negro contralto, and—as compared to the slim attendances on nights when the fare is purely orchestral—a clear indication of the wisdom of engaging soloists for these summer concerts if they are to be made to pay.

An audience of almost equal size was present the week before for the annual Gershwin Night program, when Oscar Levant was solo pianist, and on that occasion undoubtedly the music itself was the chief attraction, but there is no composer other than the popular Gershwin who can be regarded as any such drawing card as any one of a number of soloists. Of these, Miss Anderson is possibly the favorite.

The contralto sang the arias "Divinités du Styx" from Gluck's "Alceste" and "O mio Fernando" from Donizetti's "La Favorita"; three songs by Brahms, and one of the spirituals of her race. As she has never sung in opera, and nothing is known of her dramatic abilities, there is always something of special interest in her delivery of airs that have in them the breath of the stage.

"Divinités du Styx" is transposed downward for her and becomes a darker, more somber summons, as she sings it, particularly when taken as slowly as was the case on this occasion. "O mio Fernando" divides itself into sections which lack the brilliance they have been known to possess when sung by old-style prima donna contraltos. Miss Anderson is emotionally so sincere that the play-acting of this species of music rather eludes her.

The contralto's Brahms songs were delivered with her characteristic fervor, but heavy orchestrations, in place of the usual piano accompaniments, were rather a handicap upon her. "Sind es Schmerzen" is perhaps of sufficient length and weight to be treated in this fashion, but "Sehnsucht" loses it fragrance and nostalgia and "Von ewige Liebe" sounds thick and unclear. Rarely does the Lied seem as exalted when orchestrated, even if the scoring is done by the composer, as it does in its natural state. Themes that are expressive with the piano become inconsequential, the form shrinks and the poetic texts are no longer the same factor in building the mood. Moreover, the Lied does not tend to exhibit the resonance or the tonal sumptuousness of a voice for its own sake, and this becomes of increased importance when a singer is heard with orchestra.

* * *

Overamplified—at least for those seated near the platform—the Anderson voice was an organ of irregular splendor in the open air. High notes were best, and some of these were gorgeous in their fullness and their vitality. Chest tones were not magnified so favorably, and in the transitional part of the voice, just above the low tones, there was much vibrato and little body.

The emotional intensity of the singing was warmly communicated, even in the opera airs where some of it seemed foreign to the composer's intent. The singer's earnestness and her consecration to her task were felt in every measure. It was not surprising, therefore, that she was prodigiously applauded.

'Lady Hamilton' Revived

By Harold Hobson

London

Sir Alexander Korda's "Lady Hamilton" is worthy of respect. In fact and detail it excellently squares itself with the requirements of historical accuracy.

The skeptical spectator may think it ascribes to Lady Hamilton a greater importance in the political scheme of things than she did in fact enjoy. He may doubt whether it really was this slight and pretty lady who got enough Neapolitan troops for Nelson to fight at Toulon; or whether she provided the victuals that made it possible for Nelson to triumph in the Nile; and especially may he doubt whether Nelson, hearing that Lady Hamilton was in danger from the French, would imperil the entire strategy of the British Mediterranean war to go to her rescue.

These things do certainly savor of the Hollywood notion of war; yet Sir Alexander has first-class historical authority for them. Strange as it may seem, Nelson's ideas of battle seem to have been made in California.

* * *

Wherever they were made, they were certainly effective. The greatest of British sailors, he was one of the least typical Englishmen of his time. Boastful and hysterical, he chattered and cried in a manner that would have made any proper spirited Public School man give him the cut direct. Nevertheless, he had the faculty of winning battles, which, at the time of Napoleon, Britain needed more than any number of examples of good form.

Laurence Olivier takes this remarkable character, and tones it down. His Nelson is excitable, but not ungovernably so; quick-tempered but more or less under control. There are some things in Mr. Olivier's performance that are worth remembering; his swift, casual "Nelson," for example, when Emma Hamilton asks him his name; his gaunt face as she notices for the first time that he has been wounded in battle; and his rebuke, finely conceived and nobly spoken, when he comes upon the midshipmen sneeringly drinking the health of Sir William Hamilton. The battle-pieces in the film are good, too; in fireworks they excel anything to be seen in the old days on gala nights at the Crystal Palace.

* * *

Yet I view the film with an imperfect sympathy. In my school days it struck me that Nelson behaved badly to his wife; and I still think so. Often enough, men and women fall short of ideal conduct. The evil that they would not, that they do; and the good that they would, they do not. Othello kills Desdemona; Lord Jim deserts those entrusted to his care, and jumps from the deck of the almost sinking "Patna" into a dishonorable safety. Neither Shakespeare nor Conrad is hard on these men. Shakespeare, indeed, gives to Othello the noblest poetry he ever wrote; and Conrad devotes his best novel to showing that Jim never lost his hold upon his honor.

But in both these men there is a struggle of conscience; they are pulled this way and that by their emotions and their principles; they do not walk about in a state of easy, smug self-satisfaction, as though their behavior were that of Galahad or the Chevalier Bayard.

Nelson and Lady Hamilton, however, are free of these inner questionings. Troubled they are about many things, about war and Napoleon, and ships and food and money; but about their behavior to Sir William Hamilton and Lady Nelson, not a jot. I can only say, mildly, that I should have thought more of them if they had been, and record as much satisfaction as it is possible to feel for a film in which the hero and heroine let themselves down altogether too lightly.

A Study in Character

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

It is rather a pity that we have not in Dublin what is known in America as a play doctor. It would, however, not be economically sound for such a specialist to set up in practice here. Nevertheless, one is badly needed and the fact was definitely exemplified when, this week, at the Gaiety, the Dublin Theater Guild presented a new play, "They Burn in Air," by Ralph Kennedy and May Carey.

These authors are newcomers to the ranks of playwrights but May Carey is an experienced actress and producer and her knowledge should have helped her as a writer for the theater. It failed to do so and that is where the skill of a specialist would have served to make "They Burn in Air" a really fine play.

* * *

As it stands, it is a fine study in character with an absorbing theme but it just misses being good theater because, doubtless with the best intention in the world, the authors interrupted the dramatic flow with relief scenes that proved irritating.

The scene is a country house in Ireland and the time is 1939. Lady Mary Brunty, beloved of the district for her kindly ways and energetic interest in everything that relates to the welfare of the people, has two sons, Brian and Michael. Brian is a university student of architecture and a hard worker. Michael is something of a dreamer and a source of anxiety to his mother and, to his brother, a big annoyance. Michael's aloofness and absent-mindedness are baffling to his family and it is not until a bomb explodes in an arms storehouse in the village that his connection with a secret organization comes to light.

* * *

A soldier, engaged with others in removing the arms, has been killed and, when the information reaches Michael through a police officer who is making investigations, his horror of bloodshed, which he had been assured would be avoided, makes him involuntarily betray himself. He is arrested, and while physically he disappears from the scene, he is otherwise very much present for the remaining three acts, the main thread of which is the conflict between Lady Mary's sense of justice and her mother love.

In such families as the Bruntys, there has always been a certain security, and immunity from involvement in political movements of the violent kind. Traditions and outlook have made this so, but it has happened occasionally that the serenity of such families is shocked by the discovery that one of them is deeply involved, not because of hatred or bitterness but as a result of a sincere detestation of injustice. Michael loathes violence of every kind and he will not countenance anything savoring of it except in the case of the instruments of destruction such as arms. Unfortunately, he cannot control the situation and he is tried on a capital charge.

The play deals with the reaction of his family, particularly that of his mother and here the authors had magnificent material for drama which they handled superbly. Unhappily, they marred their work by introducing too much relief. The thread slackened so frequently that when the climax was reached at the moment of the boy's execution, its tremendous power was impaired. Step by step we watched the conflict in this woman whose sense of justice overruled her maternal instincts and would not let her interfere to save her boy.

* * *

In the final scene, when the old butler and Lady Mary are left alone, there is a brilliant bit of writing in which the servant tries to distract his mistress from her agony as the clock moves forward to the fatal hour. It was a fine example of good theater as well as of the ingenuity of human sympathy, and May Carey and Val Vousden played it magnificently. It was a play in itself.

Generally speaking, the characters are well drawn and they were well acted by Allan McClelland, as Michael, and by Daphne Carroll, who, as the boy's sister, rose to great heights when her grief proved too much for her, as well as by Liam Gaffney, Cecil Barror, Austin Meldon, Rita O'Dea, J. Foley and T. J. Nolan. The production was excellently directed by Laurence Elyon.

'A Night in Vienna'

"A Night in Vienna," an all-Viennese program featuring Herta Glaz, leading Metropolitan Opera contralto, Mario Berini, tenor, and the noted composer-conductor, Robert Stolz, directing the New York Philharmonic - Symphony, will be given at Lewisohn Stadium on Thursday evening, July 20.

Miss Glaz will be heard in songs of Johann Strauss, Oscar Straus, and Mr. Stolz. She and Mr. Berini will also sing duets.

The concert, which will include a "Fantaisie" of Stolz melodies, opens with the overture to "The Gypsy Baron" and ends with the "Blue Danube" Waltz. Scheduled for first performance is George Lessner's "Puppet Polka."

Jubilee Proms and the B. B. C.

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The opening concert of Sir Henry Wood's Jubilee Season of Promenades drew an enormous audience, which packed even the Royal Albert Hall, "whose circle grazes the confines of space." These functions have become a sort of musical Bank Holiday. Everybody is determined to enjoy himself—except perhaps those detached creatures the critics, who, alas, so often give the impression of being determined to do exactly the opposite.

On the present occasion the fun of the fair, the musical swings and roundabouts, consisted of such popular works as "Le Carnaval Romain" of Berlioz, Wagner's "Prize Song," Grieg's Piano Concerto, Delius' "On hearing the cuckoo in spring," Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, Handel's Organ Concerto in B flat—the performance of which encouraged one critic to revive the doubt as to whether "the organ is a really musical instrument"—and those two bêtes noires of the average high-brow: Sibelius' lugubrious and melodramatic "Valse Triste" (the valser the trister) and Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," which importunately justifies Beecham's criticism that the composer "strays with a dangerous ease to the borderline of a military rodomontade that is hardly distinguishable from the commonplace and the vulgar."

* * *

But it is natural that the holiday of an opening Prom should include works which for long have been Aunt Sallies and Cocoanut Shies for the more sophisticated and critical. Let us stand respectfully aside and observe no less a personage than Claude Debussy taking a pot shot at the Aunt Sally of Grieg's Piano Concerto:

"In this connection have you ever noticed how insufferable people of the North become when they try to be Southern? The end of this concerto, which is reminiscent of Leoncavallo, is a surprising example of this fact. The piano emulates the 'Pifferari,' and the orchestra seconds it with such truculence and such a blaze of color that you are convinced that nothing can protect you from the sun."

But this shot did not, so to speak, knock the pipe out of the mouth of Aunt Sally's wooden head. The concerto may sometimes be played by pianists whose interpretations would scarcely do credit to Aunt Sally herself, but it is still popular with those who prefer the musical simple life. The persistence in this work of Grieg's signature tune—a sequence of three descending notes, consisting of the tonic, leading-note, and dominant of the key—persuades the most innocent listener that he knows what the composer is, or rather was, driving at nearly 70 years ago.

A Prom audience is by no means the only one that loves to "look" at a piano concerto—promenaders are anything but armchair strategists in maneuvering for positions which command a full view of the keyboard—and no doubt enjoyment would be much enhanced if "listeners" could see "the works" inside as well as outside a piano. But how the quickness of the hand deceives the eye, to say nothing of the ear, Prof. Matthay has elucidated in "The Visible and Invisible in Piano Technique." A pianist, it seems, may in at least one respect resemble a gentleman—it is possible to look like one without being one. On the present occasion the contingency did not arise, as the soloist was a lady: the greatly talented Moura Lympany.

* * *

What, considered as a whole, a Prom audience lacks in discrimination, it makes up in warm-hearted enthusiasm. Monsieur Croche would not have approved of its over-indulgence in "the barbaric noise of hand clapping . . . a pristine instinct which had its origin in the Stone Age, to strike our hands against the other and utter war-cries so as to demonstrate our most enthusiastic approval." A true impression of beauty, he urged, could produce no other effect than a desire for silence. "When you see the sunset . . . does it ever occur to you to applaud?" The answer seems to be that the sun does not demand applause but the stars and lesser lights do.

Was M. Croche right when he said: "We may be sure that there are very worthy people who only hear one bar in eight . . . It stands to reason, therefore, that at the end of a piece several bars are missing?" These lost chords, of course, are applauded like the rest. But those who mislay them, if not possessed of special aural gifts or training, may have a more genuine love of music than, say, the people who exchange knowing smiles at definite passages of the classics, always the same, as M. Croche reminds us, since they are passed on from generation to generation.

The opening and closing nights of a Prom season thus have their own special popular character. Between them unfolds an extraordinary musical panorama which brings together under one roof every conceivable type of music lover. The present season of nine weeks includes no fewer than 18 novelties, the international character of which, by the way, gives a hint of the possibilities inherent in the art of music, not as a proselytizer, but as a unifier of nations. The man in the street will stand cheek by jowl with the musical aesthete listening to these examples of contemporary art, and however many bars he misses he will probably clap his hands and utter his war-cries much more enthusiastically than his connoisseur neighbor who has lost none.

* * *

The welcome given to Sir Henry Wood by all sections at the opening of his Jubilee is more easily imagined than described. Both he and the London Philharmonic Orchestra were in great form. Here is an anonymous epigram going the rounds:

A hundred seasons may elapse
Ere timber reaches its prime.
Small wonder, then, we hope our Wood
Will go on beating time!

The Proms, it is hardly necessary to say, are run by the British Broadcasting Corporation, which, just before the season started, gave four concerts in the same hall with its own orchestra under Sir Adrian Boult. Embodied in familiar material were four important works: Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps"—now popularized, can one say? by Disney's "Fantasia"; Vaughan Williams' prophetic Symphony in F minor; Arthur Bliss' "Morning Heroes," a fine work which does not quite come off, and, for sheer musical beauty eclipsing them all, Delius' "Sea-Drift." All gratitude to the B. B. C. for such welcome relics from the commercialized classics; although Wagner, Brahms and Beethoven, individually, put in an appearance, perhaps by invitation of box-office.

Since this article was written, the Promenade concerts have been suspended because of the robot bombing of London.

Beatrice Lillie

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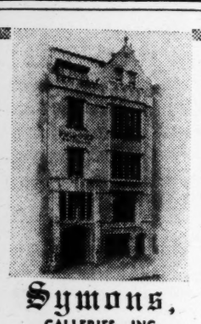

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Truth Does the Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE following statement, compelling in its simplicity and beauty, has been attributed to Erasmus, the great sixteenth century Dutch scholar:

Where God is not, peace cannot come;
Where peace is not, God cannot come.

Time has not lessened its truth. Truth ever outweighs time. Eternally, through endless being, truth stands unshaken and unchanged, the majestic mandate of eternal Mind.

* * *

Every day brings the necessity to prove the good we know. When we firmly reject all belief in the presence and power of evil and discord, holding instead to the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, there inevitably comes to us a surer sense of divine harmony and peace, a sense of that which is eternally true. Striving to obey the First Commandment, relying on infinite Principle for direction, and dwelling in the sweet consciousness of God as ever with His children, we begin to experience something of the joy which comes from a desire to know and obey God's will. We prove at least in some degree how true are the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them."

The tender, persuasive message of Christian Science reveals the divine truth foreknown and predestined by God, the eternal Principle of all true being. This Christ Science denounces as wholly unreal the baseless claims of the carnal mind that the world is held within the grasp of merciless evil forces. It brings to light the eternal truth that God's law forever endures, and that whatever appears malevolent or terrifying faces self-annihilation, since evil does not proceed from God.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 60): "Christian Science saith to the wave and storm, 'Be still,' and there is a great calm. Material sense asks, in its ignorance of Science, 'When will the raging of the material elements cease?' Science saith to all manner of disease, 'Know that God is all-power and all-presence, and there is nothing beside Him:' and the sick are healed." The truth of this statement is proved in countless cases of healing.

Eternal Truth tolerates nothing which is not in accord with divine perfection. A woman who was almost entirely incapacitated for a considerable time as the result of an automobile accident, and who had found no relief under medical treatment, at last turned to Christian Science for help. She began to read "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, and almost immediately began to regain her freedom, although medical authorities had declared that she never again would be well. Within a few months, normal activity was entirely restored. Truth did the work.

* * *

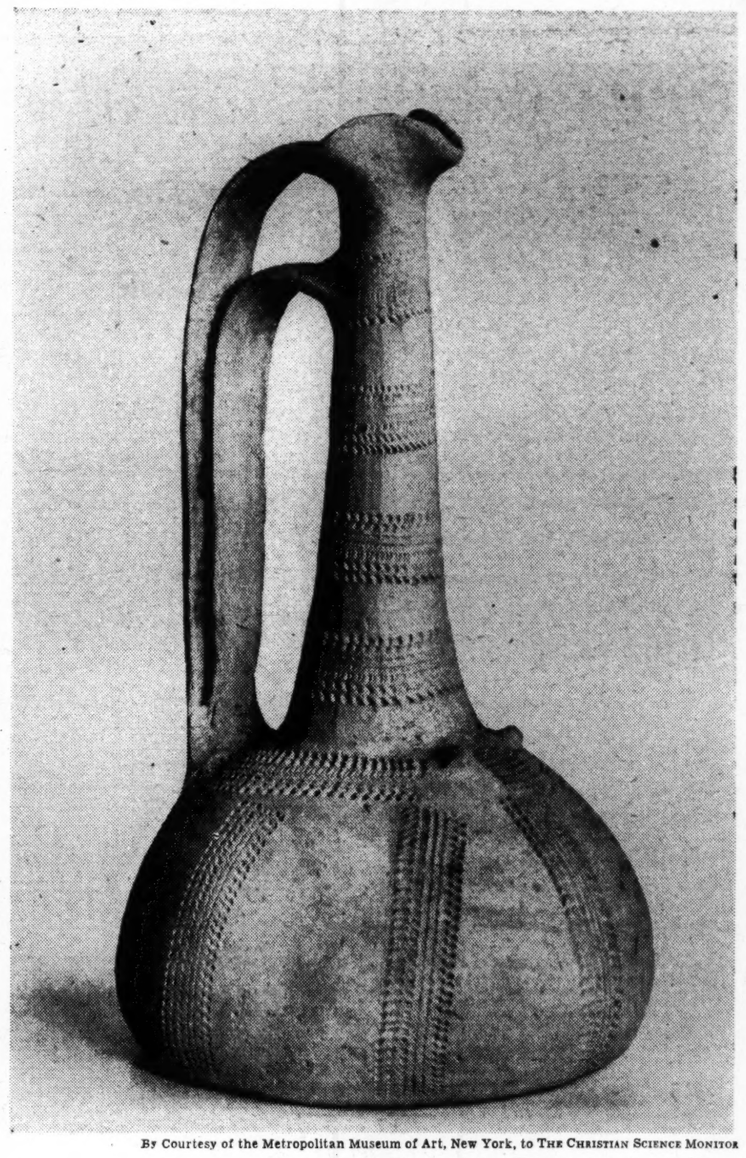
Man never faces any problem beyond the instant ability of divine Love to solve. The unstable and doubtful planning, outlining, and calculating based upon the wavering logic of the human mind are inevitably disappointing. Plans without God lead away from divine Principle. We need more of that confidence in God expressed by the small boy who, when asked why there was any reason for gratitude in these trying times, replied with childlike simplicity and earnest faith, "We should be grateful because there is a God, and God always makes everything come out right."

Let us take time now and then to consider the rewards promised in the Scriptures to those who place their all in God's hands when human difficulties seem to mount high. Comforting are these verses in the Bible: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee" (Isaiah 26:3) and "Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you" (I Peter 5:7). These are not mere hopeful speculations, they are active, loving assurances of God's certain protection of His children.

* * *

Definite spiritual thinking is needed today for a troubled, warring world. Led by the living light of Christian Science, thousands are praying the prayer of spiritual understanding, strong in their affirmation of God's omnipotence. Such prayer is of universal effectiveness and confides all to the eternal, ceaseless, beneficent operation of the perfect, harmonious law of eternal Mind. Regardless of the time it may seem to take before evil fades into oblivion, Truth will eventually prove victorious over every erroneous belief in a power opposed to God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREEK JUG OF THE GEOMETRIC PERIOD

THIS MONOCHROME JUG, with its pleasing shape and unusual double handle, is one of the best examples extant of a rare class of Greek pottery.

It is made of a pale buff, mica-laden clay which sometimes turns reddish. Irregularities in the shape indicate that, instead of being thrown on the wheel in the usual way, it was built and roughly tooled by hand. The neck was apparently made separately. Judging by the regularity of its inside contour, it was rolled over some cylindrical object and then affixed to the base of the jug. The decorating bands of incised dots are so perfectly regular that they must have been made by rolling a cylinder with raised design into the clay while it was still wet.

The jug probably belongs to the eighth or early seventh centuries B. C.; but, like so many other relics of antiquity, its place of origin cannot be definitely determined. Similar ware has been found here and there over a widespread area, including Greece and the Mediterranean islands as far west as Sicily.

P. M. P.

De Waarheid verricht het Werk

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE volgende spreuk, zoo treffend in haar eenvoud en schoonheid, wordt aan Erasmus, den grooten Nederlandschen geleerde der zestiende eeuw, toegeschreven:

Waar God niet is, kan geen vrede komen;
Waar geen vrede is, kan God niet komen.

Met het verloop der jaren is de waarheid dezer spreuk niets verzwakt. De waarheid overleeft immer den tijd. Tot in alle eeuwigheid, zoo lang als het eindelooze zijn voortgaat, zal de waarheid vaststaan, onbewogen en onveranderd, het koninklijk mandaat van het eeuwige Gemoed.

* * *

Iedere dag maakt het noodzakelijk voor ons het goede, dat wij reeds weten, te bewijzen. Als wij vastbesloten alle geloof aan de aanwezigheid en macht van het kwaad en zijn disharmonie uitbannen en in plaats daarvan de almacht en alomtegenwoordigheid van God gedenken, zal het zekere besef van de goddelijke harmonie en den goddelijken vrede onvermijdelijk tot ons komen—een besef van al wat eeuwig en waar is. Indien wij trachten het Eerste Gebod te gehoorzamen en, in het blijde bewustzijn dat God altijd bij Zijn kinderen verwijlt, voor leiding op het oneindige Beginsel vertrouwen, zullen wij iets van de vreugde beginnen te ervaren, die uit het verlangen om Gods wil te leeren kennen en gehoorzamen, voortvloeit. Wij zullen dan althans eenigermate bewijzen, dat de volgende woorden van den Psalmdichter (Ps. 119:165) waar zijn: „Die uwe wet beminnen, hebben grooten vrede, en zij hebben geenen aanstoot."

De liefdevolle en overredende „blijde boodschap" der Christelijke Wetenschap openbaart de goddelijke waarheid, door God, het eeuwige Beginsel van alle ware zijn, voorzien en voorbeschikt. Deze Christus-Wetenschap verklaart, dat de ongegronde beweringen van het dierlijk gemoed, als zou de wereld in de macht van onmeedoogende, booze krachten worden gehouden, geheel en al onwaar zijn. Zij stelt de eeuwige waarheid in het licht, dat Gods wet zonder ophouden voortduurt en dat alles, wat boosaardig of schrikwekkend schijnt, zijn zelfvernietiging tegemoet snelt, aangezien het kwaad niet uit God voortkomt.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy schrijft in „Terugblik en Inblik" (blz. 60): „De Christelijke Wetenschap spreekt tot de golven en den storm ‚Wees stil', en er is groote stilte. In zijn onkunde omtrent de Wetenschap vraagt de stoffelijke zin: ‚Wanneer zal het woeden der stoffelijke elementen ophouden?' De Wetenschap spreekt tot alle vormen van ziekte: ‚Weet, dat God de almacht en alomtegenwoordigheid is en er buiten Hem niets bestaat', en de zieken zijn genezen." Ontelbare gevallen van genezing getuigen van de waarheid dezer woorden.

De eeuwige Waarheid gedoogt niets, dat niet in overeenstemming met de goddelijke volmaaktheid is. Een dame, die tengevolge van een ongeval met haar auto een geruimen tijd bijna geheel hulpeloos was en die geen baat bij medische behandeling had gevonden, wendde zich eindelijk om hulp tot de Christelijke Wetenschap. Zij begon *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] door Mrs. Eddy, te lezen en begon bijna onmiddellijk haar vrijheid te herwinnen, niettegenstaande de medische deskundigen verklaard hadden, dat zij nooit weer gezond kon worden. Binnen een paar maanden waren alle normale functies hersteld. De Waarheid had het werk verricht.

* * *

De mensch komt nooit tegenover eenige moeilijkheid te staan, die niet oogenblikkelijk door de goddelijke Liefde kan worden opgelost. Het onzekere, het twijfelachtige van het plannenmaken, omgrenzen en berekenen, dat op het onlogische redeneeren van het menschelijk gemoed is gegrond, leidt onvermijdelijk tot teleurstelling. Plannen, die buiten God omgaan, keeren ons van het goddelijk Beginsel af. Wij hebben meer van dát vertrouwen in God noodig, waar een kleine jongen blijk van gaf, toen hem eens gevraagd werd, hoe er in deze moeilijke tijden nog reden voor dankbaarheid zou kunnen zijn en hij met kinderlijken eenvoud en oprecht vertrouwen antwoordde: „Wij moeten dankbaar zijn, omdat er een God is en God er altijd voor zorgt, dat alles goed afloopt."

Laten wij zoo nu en dan eens tijd nemen om aan de belooning te denken, die in de Heilige Schrift dengenen wordt beloofd, die, wanneer menschelijke problemen zich op schijnen te stapelen hun al in Gods hand plaatsen. Hoe troostrijk zijn dan de volgende teksten uit den Bijbel: „Gij zult allerlei vrede bewaren, want men heeft up U vertrouwd" (Jesaja 26:3); en verder nog: „Werpt al uwe bekommernis op Hem, want Hij zorgt voor u" (I Peter 5:7). Dit zijn niet enkel hoopvolle bespiegelingen; het zijn actieve, liefdevolle verzekeringen van Gods gewisse bescherming voor Zijn kinderen.

* * *

Wat onze lijdende, strijdende wereld heden het meest behoeft is positief, geestelijk denken. Door het levende licht der Christelijke Wetenschap geleid bidden duizenden, gesterkt door hun overtuigende verklaringen van Gods almacht, het gebed van geestelijk begrijpen. Dergelijke gebeden bezitten universeele doeltreffendheid en laten alles over aan de eeuwige, ononderbroken, heilzame werking van de volmaakte, harmonische wet van het eeuwige Gemoed. Ongeacht hoeveel tijd er schijnbaar voor noodig moge blijken, alvorens het kwaad in vergetelheid zal verdwijnen, eenmaal zal de Waarheid bewijzen, dat zij ieder op dwaling berustend geloof aan een macht, die zich tegenover God opstelt, kan overwinnen.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Poised and Quiet People

THE WHITE MAN who lived in the East Indies for a few years and then returned to Europe or America experienced two immediate shocks. One was the intensely pale skin of his countrymen; the other, their gigantic stature. He had been used to a sea of yellow and brown faces, and he had been accustomed to gazing with ease over the heads of every crowd. After these novelties wore off, he noticed other differences: the extreme variation in the seasons, especially the unaccustomed cold; the constant and loud talk; and the frantic hurry of everyone about him. Where he came from, it was always warm and humid, the people spoke softly and kept silent most of the time, and they moved slowly, with as little exertion as possible.

The Indonesians are among the shortest people on earth. In most regions the men average about five feet, two inches; the women a little under five feet. Men and women are delicately and beautifully built, on a miniature scale. . . .

The Indonesian peoples have a remarkable poise and dignity, derived from their calm, unhurried, graceful movement and their quiet, soft-spoken manner. Men and women alike have a fine posture, which is brought to perfection among the women especially, since from childhood onward they are trained in carrying burdens on their heads. One never ceases marveling at the sight of a line of island women on their way to market, heads heaped high with baskets, pottery, or other articles, gliding along swiftly and smoothly, the movement of their legs barely perceptible under the ankle-length sarongs. Harsh voices are hardly ever heard; conversation is low-toned and subdued. Moreover, when a native has nothing important to say he keeps quiet. In our culture, which is highly "verbal," to use the anthropologist's term, when two persons are together they are supposed to keep up a rapid stream of conversation whether or not they wish to talk or have anything of importance to say. Indeed, the silent individual is likely to be regarded as queer. In the Indies it is no uncommon thing to see two or more natives squatting together hour after hour, relaxed in mind as in body, with never a word spoken. This seems strange to the chattering whites, but my native friends frequently remarked to me about what seemed to them the excessive and pointless loquacity of Europeans and Americans.

Along with gracefulness and poise, extreme politeness is an outstanding characteristic of most Indonesians. It is not the formalized, ritualistic, and often insincere politeness of the Japanese, but a deep and genuine courtliness; and one finds it on all levels of native society. The poorest Javanese, receiving a guest in his tumbledown bamboo and thatch hut, acts the gracious gentleman naturally and effortlessly.—From "The Ageless Indies," by RAYMOND KENNEDY. (New York: John Day.)

The Rose Market of Europe

WITHIN EASY motoring distance from Heemstede is the village of Aalsmeer. On a visit to Holland, a few years ago, I revisited its flower gardens. I retained but vague recollections of earlier visits. The place itself stood out less clearly in my mind than did the steam launch that used to take us there, and the treat of strawberries and cream which for children was the chief attraction of the trip. For in those days, half a century ago, Aalsmeer strawberries were famous, and when they were in season an excursion from Amsterdam to Aalsmeer was a delight for young and old. We used to stop at the sign of *De Drie Kolommen* (The Three Columns), where we could sit by the water's edge in a garden at the back of the house and watch the little boats with fruit and vegetables for the Amsterdam market glide past while we relished our strawberries and cream.

The Three Columns still stood in the same place, but Aalsmeer looked different. It had risen high above its former station. I should insult it now, I felt, if I went there for the sole purpose of eating strawberries and cream. Aalsmeer had outgrown strawberries and grows roses instead. One goes there now to feast the eye, not the tongue, though I must admit that I ate an excellent luncheon at my old haunt *De Drie Kolommen*. The meal was only an incident in the adventure of the day, which was a quest for color and fragrant beauty. It was the season of roses, begonias, and dahlias; the chrysanthemums were just opening into bloom. About four million rose bushes are grown under glass at Aalsmeer, and about half that number in the open. There were the dark-red *Hadley*, one of the most fragrant varieties, the *Golden Ophelia*, the pink *Columbia*, the salmon-tinted *Aspirant Marcel Rouyer*, the creamy-white *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*, the yellow *Souvenir de Claudius Pernet*, the copper-colored *Wilhelm Cordes*, and several other varieties without other blight or blemish than their names. "Give a rose a bad name and cut her," seems to be the slogan of these nurserymen. They cut roses by the millions in Aalsmeer and ship them by airplane to Bremen, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Malmö, Hannover, Berlin, Frankfurt, Basle, Brussels, Paris, and London. Schiphol, the Amsterdam airdrome, is only a few miles' distance from Aalsmeer. The flowers are taken there by trucks, transferred into the planes with little delay, and reach their various destinations within four or five hours almost as fresh as when they left the nursery.

The rapid growth of aviation in Holland has made Aalsmeer the cut-flower market of all Europe. The rose especially has benefited by this winged transport. Lilacs used to be the chief product of Aalsmeer some years ago, but they are too heavy for transport by air. Hence, in 1928, the rose, for the first time in the history of Aalsmeer, yielded a bigger profit than the lilac. In that year the number of cut roses sold in the Aalsmeer market surpassed that of the previous year by more than seven million.—From "The Dutch—A Portrait Study of the People of Holland," by ADRIAAN J. BARNOUW. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

I Knit a Helmet, Enthusiastically

IN THE RETROSPECT, I am not sure why I was inspired to attempt to knit a helmet for a serviceman, I who had hitherto knitted nothing more difficult than squares for an afghan. It may have been because a skilled knitter on the hotel piazza had said, when I marveled at the perfection of the headpiece she had just completed: "I like to do them; they go so quickly." But I rather suspect it was because, by nature, I am easily bewitched by words.

For there was magic in the word helmet, or "helm," as it was so often called by the old poets. I could not speak the word without arousing images of panoplied knights going forth to battle, or to the Crusades, to live long after on old tapestries. I was thrilled by the idea of constructing a headpiece, though only of worsted, that should bear such a brave appellation.

"Is it difficult to knit a helmet?"

"Oh, not in the least. Let me give you these directions," and she said for the second time: "They go very quickly."

* * *

The directions, with the abbreviated terms, "K 1, P 1," followed by occasional asterisks, were as vague to me as Sanscrit would have been; but gradually I understood them and, armed with two knitting-needles, I slowly began to traverse their respective lengths in an attempt to knit two, purl two, for seven and a half inches; a beginning that was to end only with the summit of the crown.

My fingers were far from nimble as I started on my task, but my mind was active and alert. Knitting a helmet for a modern knight was such an inspiring task! I thought of Spenser's lines that we used to say at school, about how

"A Gentle Knight was pricking on the plaine
Yclad in mightie armes and silver shielde."

I had not thought of him for years. The old schoolroom took shape before my eyes, as I knitted. Spenser had said nothing about the "gentle knight's" helmet, as far as I could remember; but he must have worn one, though hardly one of olive green worsted. I hoped that the young serviceman, destined to wear my helmet, would be gentle, too, and have a chance to go "pricking on a plaine" on many a fine day. Far more rapidly than my helmet seemed to be going! Indeed, it was not progressing at all—something had befallen it.

* * *

"You dropped several stitches," said the skilled knitter, when I sought her out and she had set me right again. "Keep your mind on your work."

I was in sight of the top of those seven inches of knitting (knit two, purl two), when I became over-confident. I recalled that Goliath must have worn a helmet, so I got my Bible out and propped it open to read as I worked, and had seen others do. Yes, I was right! He had worn a helmet of brass when he went forth from the Philistines. It might as well have been of olive green worsted, as far as protection went, for the young David and his sling-shot made nothing of it at all. Oh, what a glorious old tale it was! I read straight to the end.

"What possessed you to suppose that you could read and knit at the same time?" said the skilled knitter severely, when she examined my knitting at the end of the afternoon. "You have forgotten to leave an opening for the man's face. Now rows must be unraveled. You are in a sad tangle."

"But women do read and knit. I have seen them."

"Not as inexperienced as you are," she said severely. "Do not let your mind wander again or you will never complete your work."

For the next few weeks, meekly I tried to banish all heroic images from my mind and by so doing I actually reached the stage of shaping the crown, battling now with four needles instead of two. Then, unfortunately, I let my mind drift to the noblest knight of all—the great Lancelot and his fair Elaine. He had consented to let her pin her sleeve to his helmet, I remembered, when he entered the lists incognito. What color was that sleeve? Was it blue, or was it scarlet? I got my Tennyson and found the lines. Of course; I should have remembered that it was of scarlet "broidered with pearls." He had been induced to ride away without a farewell to her. From her window, she had looked "Down on his helm from which her sleeve had gone." How we girls used to break our hearts over that parting when I was young!

The thought of Lancelot and Elaine was fatal to my handiwork; it took two full afternoons to get back to the place where they had obtruded themselves. One long irrelevant festoon of yarn that waved wildly from the needles might have been Elaine's sleeve, so unrelated was it to my directions.

* * *

Days and weeks passed as I toiled, sternly resolving to forget every story of a knight I had ever known until the distant summit of that helmet's crown was reached and firmly tied. At last it was finished. I looked it over a little dubiously and wondered if it was wearable; for the truth was that it had its flaws. Then, suddenly, for my consolation, a picture came to my mind—that of a dear, foolish old knight who had one day donned his grandfather's armour that had long been lying forgotten in a corner "eaten with rust and covered with mildew." The helmet had been the sorriest piece of all, for it had no visor, no beaver; yet this knight donned it and rode forth to immortality, as perhaps some serviceman would do in mine. That knight in the imperfect helmet was, of course, none other than Don Quixote. If I had thought of him earlier, I should not have been so often discouraged with my handiwork.

OCTAVIA ROBERTS

Silver

So much that's beautiful is made
Of silver: fields on which are laid
The hands of rain, insweeping tide,
And spindrift scattered far and wide,
The fog whose coming none can hear,
Gray willows when the wind is near,
The ghosts of dandelions, and stars,
Young Venus, Jupiter or Mars,
Night pavements wet with sudden rain,
The patterned frost on window-pane,
Blown milkweed-down and aspen leaves,
The weathered shingles on old eaves,
Thin cricket songs by darkness sung,
Bright necklaces of dew-drops strung
On narrow grass, and filigrees
Of spider-webs on moonlit trees,
Of silver which is held less rare
Than gold but is three times as fair.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Tide of Summer

Like a small wave of the sea
Dipping through light and shadow,
The butterfly with yellow wings
Floats in the sun-warmed meadow.

P. B. M.

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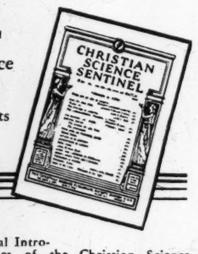

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Big Naval Guns Play Important Role as Allies Advance in Normandy

Algiers Throng Hails de Gaulle On Bastille Day

Trip of French leader to America hints dawn of new era in relations of two peoples.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALGIERS, Algeria, July 15—The traditional French "Bastille Day" observances yesterday served to signalize the dawn of a new era in French-American political relationships, it is believed and hoped here at the seat of the Provisional Government of the French republic.

The head of this government, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, had a tumultous reception yesterday morning when—fresh from his successful visit to America—he made a public appearance but no public address at ceremonies in the gaily beflagged city.

He arrived at the Maison Blanche airfield outside Algiers on the evening of July 13 after a high-speed American tour described to me by one of his accompanying suite as having "fully achieved its objective—the improvement of mutual understanding."

Another Breaking Out

The fete day, traditionally commemorating the storming and breaking open of the Bastille in 1789, seemed to take on renewed significance with the Allied armies actually on French soil now to break open the Nazi-guarded prison of Europe and release its captives.

Last year the landings in France were still only a hope deferred. Yesterday the first of them is a hope realized.

And the French here—whether from Metropolitan France or from the French Empire overseas—were welcoming the liberation of the motherland as an event they believe is close at hand.

Since Algiers ceased to be the main center of Allied military operations in the Mediterranean it has been recovering more and more of its original character, becoming more and more obviously French. So yesterday's celebrations in the city and environs were closer to the traditional type than any since the fall of France.

Patriotic Slogans

Privately organized processions—which used to be a feature of the Quatorze Juillet in former times—were strictly forbidden in Algiers yesterday. But some small ones took place all the same. One composed of Communists displayed banners inscribed with such slogans as "Hail the Invincible Red Army" and "The arms of France."

Everywhere people were discussing the future in hopeful terms. And many are doing so with special reference to the improved international position and sense of reassurance following General de Gaulle's visit to the United States and President Roosevelt's recognition of his government as the de facto authority for administrative affairs in liberated France.

One heard people endorsing the sentiments of the writer of an editorial in L'Echo D'Alger that "never has there been a fourteenth of July so pregnant with happenings, symbols, memories, and hopes."

Official United States Coast Guard Photo

Supplies for Allied Invasion Armies Pour Ashore in Normandy

This striking panorama of the French invasion beach was made by a Coast Guard combat photographer from a hillside cut with the trenches of the ousted Nazi defenders. The Channel waters are black with shipping as reinforcements and supplies are funneled ashore for the conquest of the Cherbourg Peninsula. Balloon barrages float overhead to protect the ships from lowflying enemy strafers. One balloon rests on the deck of an LST. Headed inland are long parades of trucks, loaded with troops and supplies to swell the beachhead into springboard for grand assault.

New Methods Turn Table On Land Batteries

Shore installations lose onetime superiority as army and air force help ships find the range.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. N. Retired
Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Recent German radio dispatches have disclosed that offshore naval guns are still playing an important role in the Allied advance in Normandy. To the uninitiated, the completeness with which sea power has afforded protection and aid for the invasion forces has been one of the great surprises of this war.

Similar protection and aid had been given expeditionary forces in the Pacific, but the narrow waters of the English Channel presented hazards which could not be discounted.

There a huge convoy braved shore-based airplanes which the proponents of air power had held would be fatal to war vessels and the peril of rockets, bombs, mines and torpedoes were accepted and overcome. It is only fair to point out, however, that German aerial opposition was much less than anticipated.

Another startling development was the manner in which naval vessels, ranging from battleships to small craft, approached the coast of France and laid down effective barrages in support of Army operations.

Old Axiom Flouted

It long has been an axiom that men-of-war must not attempt to trade blows with shore batteries having comparable armament. This decision flowed from the advantages shore installations held in having gun platforms which did not heave with the surge of the sea, better protection, less visibility, and better facilities for obtaining accurate ranges because longer base lines for ranging instruments were available.

Sea power which provided command of the sea, together in this case with Army air power which operated in close support, was responsible for the naval protection supplied on June 6 and the subsequent heavy shelling of German strong points. In the Pacific, the Navy has largely provided its own air power to protect its activities.

Coastal batteries on the Nazi-held Normandy beaches were blasted but not put out of action by Army planes. These planes, however, did drive enemy planes from the air and provided a wealth of protection against U-boats.

Ships Silence Shore Guns

The quietus was put on Nazi shore batteries by sea power, whose shells tore apart emplacements which were able to withstand bombing attacks. The success with which the previously accepted proscription against engaging shore batteries was flouted can be attributed to improvements in naval gunnery installations that have eliminated the range-finding handicap and the difficulties incident to a moving gun platform.

To a certain extent, a ship now has an advantage in that its movements can be predicted and applied to the ranges to be used, whereas shore batteries are faced with sudden and unpredictable changes in the location of a ship, which interfere with the accuracy of fire from shore.

Thus battleships have used and still are using their powerful guns to place destructive fire on targets designated by the Army, in some cases as far as 20 miles inland. Cruisers with eight- and six-inch guns demolished objectives nearer the shore, laying down barrages exceeding in volume what could be delivered by an entire regiment of artillery, and destroyers went close to the beaches to blast coastal positions with overwhelming fire, which permitted infantry to rush in and take enemy guns.

Reasons for Success

These results stemmed from modern fire-control methods, coordinated radio communication between the Army and Navy, and the planes which controlled the long-range and indirect fire from the ships, all of which now constitute a heretofore undeveloped phase of sea power. The same methods have been used successfully on numerous occasions in the Pacific.

Ships with modern installations of antiaircraft batteries are relatively immune to plane attack, the latter in many instances having been destroyed or driven off before they could reach positions from which bombs and torpedoes could be delivered.

In addition, naval dispositions now provide strong flights of carrier-borne defensive planes, and as improved types of carrier-based planes no longer are inferior to shore-based planes, this combination of strength rapidly is dispelling the belief that ships cannot when necessary venture within range of shore-based aircraft.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are

Nazi Trains 'Lost' in France Delay Exchange of Nationals

IPUN, Spain, July 15 (AP)—A proposed exchange of British and German nationals this week at Lisbon has been thrown off schedule by failure of three trainloads of British refugees to arrive at this border town, apparently because of disrupted lines in France.

Spanish railway officials spent hours yesterday telephoning the Germans at Hendaye in an effort to obtain information and finally the Nazis admitted they knew only that the trains, which left Germany July 6, were "somewhere east of Bordeaux."

Trains have been waiting in Spain since July 8 to take the refugees to Portugal. The exchange was scheduled to begin in Lisbon two days ago. The liner Drottningholm is waiting there with approximately 900 Germans.

Repatriation Accord

LONDON, July 15 (Reuter)—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons this week an agreement between the British Government and dominions and the Government of India and the German Government whereby with certain exceptions, all British Commonwealth civilians detained in Germany or German occupied territories and all German civilians detained in the British Commonwealth and mandated territories or any territories occupied by British troops will be repatriated.

Mr. Eden, who said the Swiss Government acted as the intermediary, added "from this agreement are excepted on both sides any person who does not wish to be repatriated and any person whose repatriation is considered dangerous to the security of the detaining power, any person serving sentence in prison for breach of the common law."

The agreement did not apply to merchant seamen, who are regarded as prisoners of war, he said.

The repatriation is to be carried out by a series of exchanges and in each exchange the principle of numerical equality will be observed as far as possible.

Since most of the German civilians who are eligible for repatriation are in overseas territories they will have to be brought from distant points to a port of exchange, Mr. Eden pointed out.

He said the Swedish motor vessel Drottningholm had been especially chartered for this purpose.

The Drottningholm carrying an estimated 900 German civilians formerly detained in South Africa reached Lisbon earlier this week.

Eisenhower Warns Nazis

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, July 15 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared today that French forces of the interior "constitute a combatant force" and that any Germans treating them otherwise would be brought to speedy justice.

These forces, he said in an announcement, form an "integral part of the Allied Expeditionary Force."

"The Supreme Allied Commander now has conclusive evidence that the German forces in France have acted upon the announcement of June 7, 1944, made by the Commander in Chief of the German Armed Forces in the West, labeling as Franc-Tireurs (irregulars not subject to international law protecting regular combatants) the members of French resistance groups," said an official statement.

General Eisenhower's announcement added:

"The Supreme Commander therefore makes the following statement:

"1. French forces of the interior constitute a combatant force commanded and directed by Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig and forming an integral part of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

"2. French forces of the interior in the maquis bear arms openly against the enemy and are instructed to conduct their operations against him in accordance with the rules of war. They are provided with a distinctive emblem and are regarded by General Eisenhower as an army under his command.

"3. In these circumstances, reprisals against resistance groups violate rules of war by which Germany is bound. Such crimes only strengthen the determination of the United Nations in bringing the war to a speedy and victorious conclusion to see that justice is carried out.

"4. The Supreme Commander is determined that every effort shall be made to trace the authors of any atrocities committed against members of forces under his command. Steps to this end are already being taken. The guilty will be brought to swift justice."

Flying Bombs Fail to Halt 'Merrie' Side of England

By Melita Spraggs

LONDON, July 15—Traditions of "Merrie England" cannot be entirely kept down even by flying bombs.

As one travels about the southern countryside one sees evidence of this side by side with the destruction of the past few weeks.

A large banner fluttering in the breeze over the entrance to a bomb-pitted park announces arrangements for "holidays at home" made necessary by the cutting down of transport. Al fresco performances of ballet, folk dancing on the green, and programs of music by military bands are punctuated by intervals during which the audience and performers take refuge in near-by underground shelters.

When the danger passes, the audience returns and the performance carries on.

Plays Are Given

Each afternoon and evening open-air performances of Shakespeare's plays are given in the park where the magnificence of the rose garden has not been excelled in any season since the war began.

The Cecil Sharp House, home of British folk dancing, has opened its headquarters for the first time since it was shattered by bombs in 1940.

Dancers have rallies with "square dancers" of America and the dominions and meet Allied soldiers anxious to show their national paces.

Old English men's Morris dances, once a prerogative of English midland villages, have been introduced to barrack squares and ships of the Royal Navy. Demonstrations are held in service hostels, land army hostels and youth clubs. In the parks with a master of ceremonies capering at the microphone, Americans, Czechs, Canadians, and Poles in uniform join in with the civilians. Allies in exile present dances, songs, and costumes to the English public.

"Olde English faires" too are a feature of the holiday-at-home programs.

War Bonds Replace Bacon

Such traditional customs as awards of "flitch" [side of bacon] to the happiest married couple in the village have been revived. War bonds now replace bacon which was a prewar prize.

One such award was made this week to Charlie Moore and his wife Priscilla, who have been happily married 32 years. Mother, Father, two daughters, and an only son, who was at home, form a fireguard party for the entire street.

American baseball games also provide amusement for civilian defense workers and others who are able to snatch a brief respite from their arduous duties.

At a prearranged danger signal, however, the field suddenly clears. When the buzzing of a flying bomb ceases or a loud bang indicates it has come to earth, the teams and spectators emerge and the game continues.

There are many strange devices which indicate "danger overhead," called here the flying-bomb symphony. Each street, even each block, seems to have a different signal.

Some hoist flags full-mast, some half-mast, some ring a bell or a fire alarm, others sound a burglar alarm, others blow on hooters, buzzers, klaxon horns, police whistles, or give the warning over a loudspeaker.

Authorities are seeking a coordination of signals for "bomb overhead" and "danger past" and "immediate danger past" so that citizens, whether working or playing, will know when it's necessary to take shelter.

White Cliffs of Dover Carry On

People Are Like That . . . . . *By Melita Spraggs*

"It's the caves which enable us to carry on," an air raid warden in the Dover area says modestly. He is being complimented on the way folks living in this front-line town have withstood a four-year siege. First the Battle of Britain, then three years' shelling by long-range guns, and latest trial for these and other folk of Southern England, bombing by pilotless planes.

Each night a procession of people with blankets and pillows treks to cave shelters. There is sleeping accommodation for the whole population.

Under hundreds of feet of white chalk cliff these people rest quietly on tiered bunks. The floor of the cave is concreted, the roof boarded up; there is electric light and central heating.

The entrance to the cave looks like the approach to a subway tunnel. The warden sits in a deck-chair in the sun outside reading a newspaper. An air-raid siren sounds. Folk begin to arrive.

Shelter Like a Social Club

The shelter marshal describes the community life which goes on each night. Within the limits of the space, the program is that of a social club.

"The children are supposed to be in bed by 8 o'clock," the marshal says. "But by the time I get to the other end of this half-mile cave those near the entrance are out of their bunks and playing around again. They are a very cheery crowd," she adds. "We have very few quarrels, despite the hundreds who come here."

Shelter-sleeping is so usual that many of the children of three and four years old never have slept in their own homes. The nightly trek to the caves is as normal to them as going upstairs to bed.

"Gunfire does not penetrate far into the cave," the Warden says. The folk sleep knowing that high up on the cliffs civil defense watchers are guarding their homes. They spot any "incident" and telephone for the necessary services to deal with it quickly.

I leave the shelter to visit the lookout post high on the cliffs from which this "spotting" is done. It is an old bathing cubicle sunk into the cliff and concreted. Inside is a coal stove where the watchers cook meals or heat cocoa. In another compartment is a bunk where the second man sleeps on quiet nights.

From here on clear days they see the coast of France. Landward they look over the area lying in the valley can tell the exact road where an incident occurs, even at night," the spotter says.

"My home is in Front-line Street," he continues. "See down there." He points to a little row of houses right on the parade under the cliff. "Not many folk in Britain live nearer German-occupied territory."

All around the lookout posts are the green mounds of old Roman earthworks. Sheep graze near the crater where a shell has thrown up gravel and chalk. Birds sing; willow herb covers scorched earth; purple valerium cascades from the slightest crevice in the white cliffs. The sails of a windmill turn cheerfully near the plowed land of Britain's front-line farmer. He and his land girls were given awards by King George for working the farm right on the cliff tops.

Determination to carry on as normally as possible is the attitude of these front-line folks. The Hippodrome Theater has not missed a performance since the war started; the local newspaper has not missed an edition.

Her Garden Reflects Beauty

A civil defense driver takes us to see her house. It is badly blasted. But she doesn't talk about that. She takes us through the side gate to the garden. There is a smooth green lawn surrounded by flower-beds with scarlet rhododendrons, yellow irises, flaming marigolds. On the lawn two tortoises sun themselves.

"My old tortoise Joey left me. He didn't like the shelling," she says. "I advertised to see if anybody had found him. Nobody had, so I gave these two tortoises a home. But they're not like my Joey."

In the garden next door a shell hole looked like a died-out duck pond.

"Earth from that hole was deposited all over my lawn," the driver says. "Some even flew into my bedroom window. With a spade I threw it all back. Then another shell sent packets of gravel from the front garden over the house and on to the lawn. So I had to start all over again."

The garden flourishes in spite of it all.

Most of the houses in the district have windows boarded up. Many of them now stand "in their own ground" because their neighbors' houses have gone. There are still a number of children walking about the streets. The authorities never have succeeded in evacuating them all

Nazis Shift Aliens To Interior Areas

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 15—"The Germans have ordered the evacuation of over 300,000 enemy aliens, that is alien laborers, from Germany's eastern frontiers to the interior of the Reich," Absie Radio (American broadcasting station in Europe) reported, quoting Swedish sources.

The broadcast stated that "another story says the East Prussia Gauleiter, Erich Koch, has sent his wife away from Koenigsburg. Koch is the man responsible for the slaughter of the Ukrainian population.

"Further to the south, German settlers are packing up once more, leaving the occupied eastern territories for Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

"In the Lvov and Lublin areas, the Nazis are hastily disbanding whole factories and sending the contents to points further west."

Mme. Chiang's Stay In Brazil Welcomed

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 15 (AP)—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo who arrived here this week for a three-months' rest, has taken up residence on the tiny island of Brocoio in Rio de Janeiro Bay.

The island once was the home of a Brazilian multimillionaire. It was purchased by the municipality of Rio de Janeiro recently for use as a civic garden.

The Foreign Minister said last night that the "Brazilian Government feels itself deeply grateful that so distinguished a lady has chosen our country for a rest cure."

Describing Mme. Chiang's visit as "strictly unofficial," a Chinese Embassy spokesman said she would issue a statement in a few

OPA Lowers Prices On Fall Vegetables

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration said yesterday that cauliflower, lima beans, and celery will be cheaper this winter because of price controls to be imposed for the first time this fall.

Tomatoes also will cost the housewife less, as a result of dollars-a-bushel ceilings to be imposed, OPA said. Tomatoes have been under a regulation which limits sellers to the highest prices charged in 1942.

The ceilings will be established at country shipping points. OPA said mark-ups to be fixed for wholesalers and retailers will result in these national average grocery-store prices: cauliflower, about 11 cents a pound; lima beans, about 22 cents a pound; celery, about 9 cents a pound, and tomatoes, about 22 cents a pound.

Also under price control this fall will be egg plant and sweet peppers, but OPA said these will cost a little more than they did last fall. The increase amounts to about 10 cents for a 1½-bushel container.

Vacation Act Covers All Firms in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Provisions of the "Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act, 1944," which has just gone into effect in Ontario, cover every establishment and undertaking. Only war industries or those closely allied to the war effort are likely to be granted exemption from this eight-hour-day, holiday-with-pay legislation, it was explained by F. J. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labor for

NWLB Bars Order For Enforced Bonus

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The National War Labor Board said in an opinion that the payment of a reasonable bonus to employees who enter the armed services is in the national interest but the Board will not order an employer to pay such a bonus.

The opinion accompanied an order which reversed a decision of the regional WLB at San Francisco in a case involving the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company at Los Angeles and the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers.

The company had been paying a bonus but objected to an order requiring it to incorporate such

Sports News

Late Developments May Tighten Races

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The changes which everyone has learned to expect in the major leagues from time to time in this third war year, were prominently apparent this week.

For example, as the all-stars headed for the 12th annual mid-summer classic at Pittsburgh, the American League heard that Dick Wakefield was to be released by the Navy; and on Thursday the young man who received better than $50,000 for signing a contract with W. O. Briggs a couple of years ago turned up in the Detroit outfield and aided in the 9-1 defeat of the White Sox.

Wakefield Back

The return of Wakefield is a warning to the rest of the American League. Although the Tigers have lurked in the second division for some weeks, they very likely will climb when the rangy youngster's bat begins exploding with its former fury. The kid can hit, and his hits are sure to drive across a few important Bengal runs. Of course, there is a chance that the Army may step in and draft him. But we can consider that possibility when it arrives. Today Dick is Steve O'Neill's left fielder. Tomorrow is another day.

From Fort McPherson, Ga., came the news that Jim Bagby has been rejected from military service, and he will rejoin Cleveland tomorrow. There is no doubt that past differences between Bagby and Manager Lou Boudreau will be quickly forgotten. Yankee morale received a boost yesterday when Frankie Crosetti, the veteran shortstop, announced his intentions of returning to baseball.

The National League learned of two interesting items in connection with the Cardinals, who have looked as though they might have the pennant race sewed up by Sept. 1st. Billy Southworth not only lost George Munger, a pitcher with 11 victories, to Uncle Sam's Army, but he also saw Max Lanier turn into an uncertain member. Max, it seems, is having trouble with his valuable left arm.

Munger Gone

How much of a handicap this arm will be to Lanier in the weeks ahead, of course, remains to be seen. Certainly the loss of Munger is a blow not easily shaken off in the heat of the flag race. Thus, the rest of the National League is wondering if, after all, the Cards may sag a little in the second half of the campaign and taste some resistance from clubs which a short while back were pushovers.

Brooklyn saw a ray of hope in the news that Pete Reiser may soon be released by the Army for reasons unknown at this hour. Pete could do a lot for the floundering Flatbush team, which at this point seems to need about everything. Pittsburgh got a lift recently with the acquisition of Fritz Ostermueller, who has won four in a row for Frankie Frisch since being cast adrift by the Dodgers.

Meanwhile, locally, the Red Sox dropped to third in the American League yesterday when Tex Hughson lost his duel with Hank Borowy, 4-3, as his mates kicked in three Yankee runs with four errors in the first two innings.

Here at home, the Braves today opened a three-game, week-end series with the Dodgers. The teams play two tomorrow. Monday and Tuesday are open dates in the Hub, prior to the start of the western invasion on Wednesday. The Cubs lead the invasion.

Bagby Reporting

CLEVELAND, July 15 (AP)—Roger Peckinpaugh, vice-president of the Cleveland Indians, said Jim Bagby, last year's Indian pitching ace who was rejected in a pre-induction physical examination at Fort McPherson, Ga., had telephoned he would report to the Indians in Cleveland immediately.

"We'll have no difficulty in coming to terms," Peckinpaugh added.

Bagby, who recently resigned from the Maritime Service and requested an immediate Army physical examination, won 17 games and lost 14 for the Indians last year.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Fox, Boston, .332.
Runs—Johnson, Boston, 61.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, Browns, 56.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 101.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 25.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 8.
Home Runs—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 11.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 24.
Pitching—Maltzberger, Chicago, 9-1, .900.

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .366.
Runs—Bordagaray, Brooklyn, 62.
Runs Batted In—Kurowski, St. Louis, and Nicholson, Chicago, 52.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 107.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 28.
Triples—Barret, Pittsburgh, 13.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 20.
Stolen Bases—Ryan, Boston, 12.
Pitching—Brecheen, St. Louis, 6-1, .857.

National League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
—	St. Louis	52	22	.703
10½	Pittsburgh	40	31	.563
10½	Cincinnati	43	34	.558
13½	New York	38	39	.494
20	Brooklyn	33	43	.434
20	Philadelphia	32	42	.432
20½	Chicago	30	41	.423
23	Boston	30	46	.395

Results July 14
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 11, Pittsburgh 5.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
—	St. Louis	46	36	.561
2½	New York	41	36	.532
2½	Boston	43	38	.531
6½	Washington	38	41	.481
6½	Cleveland	39	42	.481
7	Detroit	38	42	.475
7½	Philadelphia	37	42	.467
7½	Chicago	34	39	.466

Results July 14
New York 4, Boston 3.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 2 (14 inn).
Detroit 2, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 4, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 4, Washington 3.

Chess

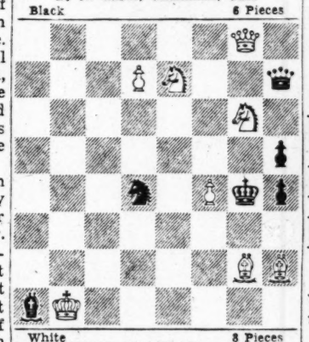
By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 15, 1944

Problem No. 2689

By N. Gabor, Cincinnati, Ohio

Black 6 Pieces

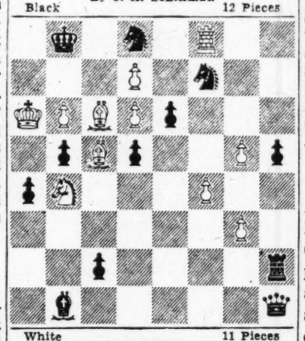


White 8 Pieces
6Q1/3PKt2q/6Kt1/7p/3kt1Pkp/8/6BB/bK6
White to play and mate in two
(Eleventh Prize, Cincinnati Enquirer Tourney, 1929.)

Problem No. 2690

By J. A. Schiffman

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
1k1Kt1R2/3P1kt2/KPBPp3/1pBp2Pp/-pKt3P2/6P1/2p4r/1b5q
White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Dutch East Indies Chess Association, 1929.)

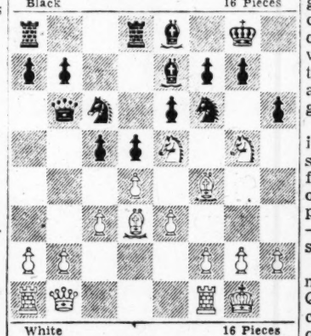
Solutions to Problems

No. 2687. Kt-QB4
No. 2688. 1. R-QB5 KxKt
2. R-B3ch
1. ..... Kt-Kt6
2. R-B
1. ..... B-Kt6
2. R-B6

End-Game No. 707. White wins: 1 P-B4; PxPep: 2 K-K3, K-Kt4: 3 P-R4, KxP: 4 P-Kt4, PxP: 5 K-Q3, P-R4; 6 P-R5, and the RP queens in time to stop Black's KRP!

End-Game No. 708

Black 16 Pieces



White 16 Pieces
White to play and win
(Lovas-Asztalos, Budapest, 1915. In the main variation White mates in seven.)

Ventnor Tourney

The sixth annual invitation tournament played at Ventnor City, N. J., had as competitors A. S. Pinkus, A. E. Santasiere, George Shainswit, and E. S. Jackson, Jr., all of New York; J. Levin and A. DiCamillo, both of Philadelphia; Martin Stark and I. Turover of Washington, D. C.; Walter B. Suesman of Providence, R. I., and Capt. Joseph Rauch of Montreal, Canada.

The winner was Levin, who also won in 1941. His score of four wins and five draws just outdistanced Pinkus and Santasiere, who each had 6-3. Fourth was George Shainswit with 5½-3½. Shainswit and Santasiere shared first honors in last year's event.

Richard W. Wayne acted as tournament director.

The Divan News

The July issue of the Washington Chess Divan News features Fine's third successive victory in the annual speed championship, held this year on June 25. Fine is employed in Washington, and is a member of the Divan.

Here is a game he won at Board I of one of the Divan's intraclub matches.

Queen's Pawn Game

Turover White	Fine Black	Turover White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Q-B2	Kt(Kt5)-K4
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	15 B-K4	KtxKt
3 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	16 BxKt	P-Q6
4 B-Kt2	Castles	17 Q-B	Kt-Q5
5 QKt-Q2	P-B4	18 Q-B3	B-K4
6 P-K3	P-P	19 B-Q5	Kt-B7
7 KtxP	P-Q4	20 QxB	RxQ
8 P-QB4	P-K4	21 BxR	KtxR
9 Kt(Q4)-B3	P-Q5	22 BxKt	Q-K2
10 PxP	PxP	23 Kt-K4	QxP
11 B-Q3	R-Kch	24 Kt-B6ch	K-R
12 K-B	Kt-B3	Resigns	
13 P-QR3	Kt-KKt5		

Horowitz Game

Here is how Horowitz won a point in the national championship.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Neidich White	Horowitz Black	Neidich White	Horowitz Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 P-KR4	Q-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	15 Kt-B4	Castles
3 P-B4	P-K3	16 Castles	P-K4
4 B-Kt5	P-KR3	17 Kt-Kt6	R-Kt
5 B-B4	P-B4	18 Kt-Q5	Q-Q
6 Kt-B3	P-R3	19 B-B4	P-QKt4
7 PxQP	KtxP	20 B-K2	Kt-Q5
8 KtxKt	QxKt	21 Q-Q3	B-K3
9 Q-B2	Kt-B3	22 B-B3	P-B4
10 PxP	BxP	23 R-Q2	R-Bch
11 P-K4	B-Kt3ch	24 K-Q	Q-Q3
12 B-Q2	BxBch	25 P-KKt3	PxP
13 KtxB	Q-KKt4	Resigns	

Americas Co-operate On Food Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 15

Two more Latin American countries have extended current agreements calling for co-operation with the United States to increase their wartime food production, with the aid of United States technicians, it has been announced by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

The Institute, which is an agency of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has agreed on the extension of the programs for an additional year in Peru and Venezuela at the request of these respective governments.

UNRRA Trains For Balkans; Plan Outlined

Continued from Page 1

UNRRA, however, has direct control over them.

Among the voluntary organizations represented at UNRRA's training center at the moment are: the American Friends Service Committee, Congregational Christian Service Committee, Girl Scout, Inc., International Migration Service, International Rescue and Relief Committee, Unitarian Service Committee, War Relief Service of the National Catholic Welfare Committee, the Y. W. C. A., and the American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee.

Specialists in Profession

Students at this UNRRA training center at the University of Maryland just outside the nation's Capital are specialists in their professions. They include state administrators of public assistance, professors of economics, dieticians, nursing consultants, a former field personnel of the American Red Cross, the vice-president of a Federal Land Bank, directors of physical education, Girl Scout executives, the operator of a truck fleet, engineers, architects.

They are studying not to become proficient in their professions (they are assumed to be now) but to learn how their abilities can be harnessed to UNRRA's program. They are learning the geography, the economy, the social background of the Balkan countries where they will be working. They are familiarizing themselves with the opportunities and limitations of UNRRA's program for relief and rehabilitation.

Director of this training center is Dr. Frank Munk, a Czechoslovakian economist, on leave from the faculty of the University of California. His courses deal primarily with the Balkan region—its people, geography, economy, society.

The second full-time faculty member is Prof. Hertha Kraus, a Quaker from Germany who became a professor of social economy at Bryn Mawr. She handled the training in principles and methods of international relief.

Staff Fully Qualified

There are also two or three language instructors. The present courses in Serbo-Croation and in Greek emphasize colloquial usages and exclude anything that does not directly contribute to verbal fluency.

The instruction at UNRRA's center includes other valuable training. Specialists from UNRRA's headquarters in Washington are continually going out to the center and conducting seminars on specific subjects. Experts from other governmental agencies, visiting specialists, and representatives from foreign governments speak to the students. One week recently Maj. John Boettiger, the President's son-in-law who is just back from Italy, spoke at the center. So did V. J. Lazovich, a war refugee who had just escaped from Yugoslavia.

Heading up UNRRA's training activities is Dr. Harry M. Cassidy, a Canadian who came here the first of May from the University of California where he had been Dean of the School of Social Welfare for the past five years.

UNRRA's training program is relatively so new and so unusual that it unfolds with events and the needs of the hour rather than according to any prearranged pattern.

At the moment UNRRA's only training center is here at the University of Maryland. But it has plans for training personnel both in London and at Cairo. Prof. John Foulton has been named to direct the training in London. In Cairo where "graduates" from Maryland's training center go and where some UNRRA personnel already is training is expected to be more explicit and specific as final plans for administering relief are worked out.

Britain Continues Defense Regulations

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 15—Britain's wartime defense regulations, "which give the Government wide powers over people and property, were renewed for another year in the House of Commons today," London Radio reported.

Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary, told the House, it was reported, that "he hoped to be able to abandon or modify many of the emergency regulations when Germany was beaten, particularly the regulations which affected liberties."

This, however, did not mean that "the Government regulations which were going to be needed to fight that war successfully would be retained until Japan surrendered," London added.

'Turks to Fight' Viewed as Old Shout of 'Wolf'

Continued from Page 1

Middle East toward Turkish entry into the war on the side of the United Nations.

Whereas Turkish belligerence would have been an immense help at any time between the Greek collapse in the spring of 1941 and the unsuccessful Allied attempt to capture the Dodecanese Islands in the fall of 1943, it now seems to have lost much of its potential value.

This does not mean that the Turks may not eventually enter the conflict. But it does mean that many of the strategic reasons have disappeared.

Allies Weigh Situation

Today the Allies weigh Turkish belligerence from the point of view of postwar territorial settlements. A number of Allied nations would perfer not to have the Turks at the peace conference with full United Nations standing.

For example the Greeks, one of whose major goals in gaining possession of the former Italian-held islands of the Dodecanese, are not at all anxious to have the Turks in a position at the conference to ask for these same islands.

It must also be remembered that the Turks had a defensive alliance with the Greeks which Ankara cold-bloodedly refused to honor when Greece was attacked, first by Italy and then by Germany.

Likewise the Russians, who are expected to move into Bulgaria before the war is over, are reported as not at all anxious to have Turkish troops moving into Bulgaria at the same time from the south.

In the days when the Red Army needed Turkish aid in the Balkans to help relieve the pressure of the German drive toward Stalingrad and the Baku oil fields, Moscow hinted that it was time for Turkey to make up its mind whether it would become an ally or stay neutral. Turkey decided to stay neutral and Moscow is not inclined to forget that fact, now that Turkey shows a greater disposition to enter the war when it is nearing its victorious end.

Value Now Limited

The help which the Turks could give us has been pretty well detailed in the past and is probably familiar to most Americans. It would provide the Allies with air bases closer to the Axis in the Balkans than are now held. It would provide the Allies with a chance to open a shorter sea route to Russia by way of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, although Turkish entry into the war would not automatically mean that such a route would be available, since it would still be necessary to eliminate Nazi air, sea and underwater opposition in the Aegean Sea.

Undoubtedly Turkish belligerence would be another blow to the puppet regimes of Rumania and Bulgaria, but it is pointed out that these German satellites have already had terrific blows—particularly the Red Army's advance into northeastern Rumania—and that they haven't as yet collapsed. Thus there is no reason to suppose that Turkey's declaration of war would have this effect. In fact, it is not impossible that it would bring Bulgaria into the war more fully than it is at the moment.

Various Problems

Furthermore, it is recognized that in order to take full advantage of any change in Turkey's position, the Allies would need to have considerable forces on hand. With the Italian and Normandy fronts making such a heavy demand on Anglo-American manpower and equipment, it is debatable whether the Allies now feel able to utilize Turkish bases as fully as was once the case.

In addition, there is no inclination among Allied observers to rate the Turkish Army as a great offensive force. The Turks are recognized as tough and able defensive fighters and as competent against foes of their own stature. But the German Army in the Balkans is another matter, as Berlin showed when it was able to eject British and Greeks from the Dodecanese Islands last fall.

Until now the Turks have steadfastly refused to consider entering the war so long as there was a chance that the Germans would bomb the wooden city of Istanbul. In order to protect this city and such others as Ankara and Izmir (Smyrna), the Turks have been demanding quantities of planes, antiaircraft guns, and tanks, which Allied officials call fantastic and which, these same officials say, would not be fully effective in Turkish hands due to a lack of trained personnel.

Church Group Seeks Book Sets for India

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK — The Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature of the Foreign Missions Conference has launched a project to place a Christian library of 60 simple readers in each of India's 700,000 villages.

The books, costing a little more than $3 a set, have simple vocabularies, large type for easy reading, and a content related to the life and livelihood of India's masses.

Lack of Food in Greece Adds to Political Plight

Continued from Page 1

cial data just released, which, even if accepted with reservation, illustrates the magnitude of the relief task facing the Allies in Greece.

Three million forest acres have been cut down for Axis barracks with resultant effect on the drainage surrounding the countryside. The health of 75 per cent of the children of Athens has been affected by inadequate rations.

Relief Supplies Inadequate

Battling against these desperate conditions the International Red Cross now is shipping in 31,300 tons of foodstuffs monthly, but this is said to be insufficient to provide the average Greek with sufficient nourishment.

The I. R. C. aid includes 2,400 tons of wheat, 600 tons of condensed milk, 200 tons of sugar, 300 tons of condensed soup, 1,000 tons of salted fish, all of which are distributed as widely as possible.

The virtual halting of communications in some areas of Epirus and Western Thessaly has prevented I. R. C. representatives from reaching those regions.

One province, Servia, lying west of the Haliakmon River, is regarded as a full example of the scorched-earth policy, the Germans, having totally destroyed 16 of 20 villages, and the inhabitants being without nails, thread, seeds, cattle, the minimum requirements for rural existence, according to this official source.

Since March, 1943, it is estimated that 1,400, or 10 per cent of the villages of Peloponnese, Stera, Hellas, Thessaly, Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace, and Crete have either been burned, bombed, or plundered. In some areas there has been complete stoppage of reclamation works, permitting new marshes to form.

At the same time, it is declared that practically all of Greece's industrial workers, numbering 400,000, are unemployed.

While disclosure of these figures is doubtless a bid by the Greek Government for a large allocation of relief supplies from the Allies, reports from all sources reaching here tend to support the conclusion of a Greek official whose summation is briefly:

In Greece no state, no safety, no administration exists. Its economy has been wrecked, its industry doesn't function. Greece is a ruined nation.

Meanwhile, the political outlook among the Greeks in exile and the gallant resistance groups inside the country offers little encouragement. The chief hope of unity and the formation of an effective coalition regime lies in the possibility that non-ideological leaders of the powerful E. A. M. guerrilla organization will break with the Communist extremists, now in control, who have refused to join the National cabinet agreed on at the Lebanon conference.

Appeal by Premier

Premier Papandreou's recent radio appeal to the Greek nation, placing blame for the delay squarely on the EAM, specifically invited EAM members who signed the national charter at Lebanon to honor their signatures and assume Government portfolios without the authority of the mountain committee.

[An Overseas News Agency dispatch from Cairo said Premier Papandreou had turned down a proposal that he go to the mountains in Greece and confer with guerrilla leaders.]

An alternative to a breach between the Communists and non-Communists of the EAM would be resumption of civil war inside Greece, it is feared, with a renewed outbreak of battles between EAM guerrillas and the National Bands adhering to the Greek Government.

One of the reasons given by EAM's mountain leadership for declining to enter the government is that their ELAS bands allegedly have been under attack by bands led by Col. Napoleon Zervas, who has been affiliated with the Cairo Government, and that until such attacks are halted EAM is unable to surrender its military organization to the Central Government.

According to word from the Greek Information Ministry, it was EAM-ELAS bands which attacked Colonel Zervas' guerrillas June 17 through 23, the situation since reverting to the usual stalemate.

Actual behind-the-scene reasons for EAM's absence from the Government are sharply disputed between Communists and non-Communists.

Anti-Communists predict that EAM extremists will not join the Coalition Government, that they will temporize and delay interminably, meanwhile retaining full control of their guerrilla bands and preparing to seize power in postwar Greece, drive out the capitalist system and establish a Communist regime.

The Communists deny that they wish to oust the capitalist system, but insist they must retain control of the mountain bands until assured that Fascist elements won't seize the reins and establish a new dictatorship. They claim that the Papandrou regime is not strong enough to give this assurance.

Led Greek Mutiny

CAIRO, July 15 (AP)—Twelve ringleaders of the mutiny in the Greek First Brigade last April were sentenced to execution by a court-martial yesterday, bringing to 18 the capital sentences in connection with the Army and Navy mutinies.

Khaki-Wackie Dog 'Goes' for Uniforms

SEATTLE, Wash., July 15 (AP)—Duchess, 21-months-old setter, has lost her heart to servicemen and their uniforms.

Sheriff Harlan S. Callahan discovered the canine was "khaki wackie" shortly after he volunteered to care for her when Lieut. (j. g.) Robert Fox, Navy flier, left a year ago for the South Pacific.

Duchess follows any and all uniforms and wanders as far as five or six miles to find them. Sheriff Callahan's phone number is on the dog's collar and he has received as many as three telephone calls in a morning reporting the dog has followed a uniform home.

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A Saturday Page

Free Schools of Poland Carry On Underground
One of Education's Great Tales of Heroism

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Approximately 100,000 children and young people are studying in the high schools and universities of the Polish Underground. That is the figure given by persons who left Poland as late as March, 1944. The entire school system has been carefully worked out, standard curriculum established for each grade or university year, examinations are given at fixed times, diplomas awarded high school pupils completing the prescribed course; and two universities grant degrees! In 1943, seventy-one high schools graduated 1,700 boys and girls. No reports on the number of university degrees given are at hand. All of this is done in secret, under the occupation of the Nazi conquerors.

When the Nazis swept into Poland, they immediately abolished all high schools and institutions of higher learning in Poland. They allowed the Poles to have only the elementary schools, and although these had Polish teachers, no Polish texts were permitted except those prescribed by the Germans. No history or geography could be taught. As for literature, this extract from a report by a Pole living under the German occupation in 1942 gives an idea of what Polish children could have: "For the first three years of instruction, a list of 10 short stories for children, but not one primer or ordinary textbook; for the fourth class, a selection from Hans Andersen and a natural history pamphlet; for the fifth, two small books—'The Origin of Domestic Animals' and 'The Speed of Animals'; for the sixth and seventh, two natural history pamphlets, one fairy tale, and one short story by Boleslav Prus."

Many Enemies

Moreover, the 29,000 elementary schools in Poland in 1938-1939 were at once greatly reduced by the Germans. At present they number about 1,000. These are indescribably crowded, the equipment is practically nil. There are instances where four classes occupy one room and where two teachers conduct lessons at the same time. It is estimated that 30 per cent of the teachers of prewar Poland have perished or been deported and that by the end of another year 50 per cent will have been lost to the profession. Malnutrition, which becomes plain starvation, and hardships that fill every Polish life in Poland today, are taking a frightful toll both of the teachers and the taught.

Faced with this situation, the Poles, past-masters in underground activities through the experience of their long subjection to Russia, Prussia, and Austria, turned again to secret educational work. Poland's independent existence after the restoration in 1918 was relatively brief and men and women who had received their Polish education in secret are still in the prime of life. It is these men and women, trained in the ways of the underground, who, after the German occupation of Poland in 1939, immediately set to work on the organization of a secret school system for the Polish youth of this generation.

This occupation is far more terrible for the Poles than anything they endured in the earlier centuries, since now no Pole is permitted to study beyond the elementary school, except in trade and technical schools; and even these, which formerly numbered approximately 700, have been closed one after another until now there are no more than 30 in operation. Furthermore, they are not well attended, as the German authorities force the students into war factories as soon as they have learned enough to make them useful.

Textless and on the Move

To prevent the accomplishment of the Germans' purpose to make the Poles a nation of serfs and laborers, the underground educators went to work. But the strictest secrecy was necessary, both in the organization and the operation of this network of schools. Students have no texts, at least not in class. Teachers and professors prepare and the blackboard and crayon are the only equipment. Blackboard lessons can be easily erased and the board disposed of. There are no tell-tale books or papers or pencils if the Gestapo makes a sudden raid. If a pupil is followed and searched by the Gestapo no incriminating evidence is found upon him. Precaution is taken with regard to places of meeting, no room being used twice in succession. Classes do not break up in laughing groups as do those in happier lands. All suspicion of an assembly must be avoided.

The largest enrollment in these underground schools is naturally in the cities. In Warsaw, we learn that during 1943 it reached 60 per cent of that of prewar days. Considering the large number of young people and children who have been killed, perished of starvation or disease, or—a terribly large number — deported to the Reich for labor, that is something to note with pride.

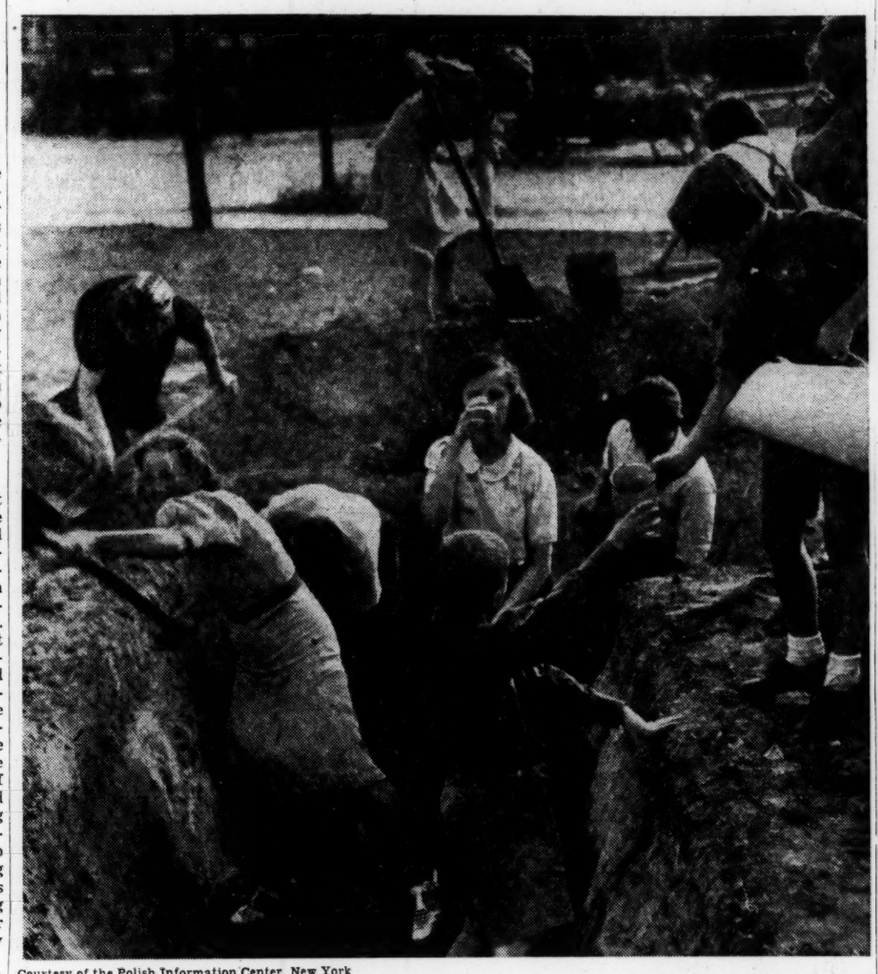
The Polish underground system is amazingly extensive. It included the whole of the General Government; but in the country districts where children of high school age are scattered and the possibility of getting them together, not to mention the problem of finding competent teachers, organization of high schools is difficult. That does not mean, however, that isolated children of high school age are not receiving instruction. Parents and other elders turn teacher under such circumstances, and judging from some of my Polish friends who were thus educated during World War I, it is a schooling that is well worthy of respect.

Enormous Ingenuity

It is understandable that subjects requiring laboratories cannot be taught in the secret schools and universities. But history, literature, languages, the social sciences, law, philosophy and many other things can be and are successfully taught. Necessity has developed enormous ingenuity and resourcefulness, so that subjects which certainly would be declared impossible by teachers accustomed to normal conditions of life are handled in a praiseworthy manner.

As to the relative number of high school and university students, no statistics are at hand. In 1938-1939 there were over 234,000 pupils in 1,500 Polish high schools; there were some 50,000 in the higher educational institutions. While the Poles are making every effort to keep professional training alive, it is only reasonable to suppose that the better part of the 100,000 enrolled in underground study belongs to the high schools.

No underground activity is more dangerous than that of the secret schools. Discovery by the Germans means deportation for labor, the concentration camp, or execution. There are instances where whole groups have been deported together. There have been public executions as an "object lesson." The most base and despicable means are employed by the Gestapo to uncover these educational activities, and any history of the Poland of this period will not be complete without due tribute to the understanding, the loyalty, and the heroism of Polish children. Likewise there must be tribute to the teachers, especially to the women, who form so large a part of the personnel.



Courtesy of the Polish Information Center, New York

Polish school children digging trenches in that last week end before the bombing of Warsaw. The Nazis invaded Poland on a Friday, Sept. 1, 1939. An observer said afterward that over that following week end lines of trenches "magically appeared" in Warsaw, men, women, and boys working in relays night and day to dig them. From this photograph, girls also took part, and the gaiety of these children as they work is a poignant reminder, if any were needed, how cruelly unexpected was the Nazi attack. School children in Poland have shared deeply in the sufferings of war. The Nazis made every effort to deprive them of almost all schooling, and nearly all books. Yet, in spite of this, Polish children have by thousands kept on with their education, thanks to the brave teachers of the underground and the responsible behavior of the children themselves.

Through the Editor's Window

'Youthful Vandals'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The vandalism indulged in these days by some of our youngsters in both city and town is everybody's problem. Catching the culprits and punishing them is of course necessary, but it is the old practice of locking the stable door after the horse has run away. We need to search out the causes, and help our children to meet them ahead of time. Every neighborhood is in this.

Wanton destruction of property varies in intensity from the mere strewing of papers and cigarette stubs and breaking down of the shrubbery of, say, the local church grounds to the recent deliberate wrecking of 39 schoolrooms of New York City's Public School 38. The one is careless, self-centered, irresponsible; the other aggressive, vindictive, organized. Both show lack of appreciation of property, and of consideration of the rights of others. If the loafers in the church grounds could be talked with in a thoroughly understanding way, the answer to the causes back of the more serious destruction might be deduced. Important to realize, is that the youngsters who take part are not alone from underprivileged groups. Facts reveal that they are also from the so-called best families. Their problem is our problem.

* * *

Years ago a girl of 13 and two of her young friends did a wrecking job on the walls and woodwork of a house that had been for the leader of the three the dearest home she had known. They were all of good family. Destruction was not natural to any of them. They threw ink on the walls and floor, pounded nails into the woodwork, tore strips from the wallpaper and did other things that we now see in the papers as typical of the "devastation wrought by youthful vandals." That young girl, after she became a woman, once told me she had never forgotten the violence of her emotions that day, nor her amazement, even while doing these things, at the way she was acting.

She had never been punished, for it was her last act before the family moved to another city, and no one in the family knew. Looking back, however, she described her feelings somewhat this way: "Events were too big for me. I felt helpless to do anything about them. The adults in the family had made all the decisions: to sell the house and move to a strange place, and I know now that they suffered also. I loved that home and all that was familiar. The uncertainty of the future, the anguish of parting from all that meant a lot to me, simply took the bottom right out of my life, left me with what modern educators call a serious feeling of insecurity. Coupled with this was a sense of frustration so severe that like a baby who kicks and fights his mother or nurse when he can't do anything else to express his objections, I took out my feelings on the walls and floor of the home I had loved. Had an outsider seen me then he would probably have thought me 'delinquent,' whereas I was an unhappy, frightened child in a world that I could not understand or influence."

* * *

Often when I see the sad sight of deliberately broken windows or other destroyed property, I think of that friend's analysis of her childish action. The child who destroys property is somewhere within himself an unhappy, insecure child. The war is not easy for any of us; how easily a child reacts to our own unrest and feels an insecurity he cannot analyze. Add to this his parents' preoccupation with war work and other things, and the child is left to solve his own problems more than ever. In peacetime he often came through in spite of a fair amount of neglect on the part of his parents. In wartime, events often seem too big for him, as my friend would put it.

We don't want to hover over our youngsters with anxious murmurs, or saddle them with problems they don't have; but we are, I sincerely believe, on the safe side, and doing the kind thing, if we quietly watch them these days; go out of our way to help them feel secure and steady, open up channels for good 'talks, and in every way possible help them to understand and meet and master any impulses that in their right minds they would be ashamed to give way to.

Editor's Note: In the column of Through the Editor's Window entitled, "What Books for Myself or My Child?" and published July 1, 1944, an address was omitted. The Association for Childhood Education is at 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Library in an Island Jungle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a certain unit of the U. S. Marines landed on a wild part of a South Pacific island, they first built an air field and then a library. There was little chance for recreation in this area so books were doubly important. About 3,000 books had been contributed by the Navy, churches, and the Victory Book Campaign, packed carefully in boxes that would later serve in the jungle as bookshelves and carried safely on the long dangerous journey.

How to build the library was the next problem, especially with only the native chief and his workers as assistants. The chief spoke very little English, the Marines very little of the chief's language, so explaining how to build a library became difficult. The framework was done and a thatched roof added, but when a floor of stones was laid, it slanted sharply to the south because that was the way the ground sloped. A level floor seemed beyond possibility; no one understood why it was necessary, nor how to build it, and neither gestures, pidgin English nor English pronunciation of native words made the workers understand what needed to be done.

Finally, the Lieutenant in charge of the work, drove his jeep across rough country and explained his predicament to a white trader. He supplied the native word which meant level and smooth, and the floor was properly laid. The idea of a door to the library brought the next difficulty, and provided amusement and amazement among the native workers, but finally the library hut was properly finished.

This island jungle library soon was used to capacity and then received requests for books from other isolated units. Both jeeps and boats were used to carry collections to these places. Later, the library received a gift of a thousand small paper-bound books, This enabled the loan service to be extended to more outposts, by plane. Small burlap bags were filled with a dozen paper-bound books and a few magazines, loaded on a scouting plane, and dropped over the lonely outposts, where Marines waited eagerly for them,

L. L. R.

Priceless Chores

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I believe in allowances adapted to the family income and the individual needs of each child, rather than in payment for chores done at some fixed rate. A child wishing extra money can earn it by doing extra work, at home or for a neighbor, without sacrificing either his allowance or the services rendered in the regular home routine. It is too bad to set a cash value on such services. If the average mother of young children were paid by the hour for all her work at home, her income might, I believe, equal or even exceed her husband's! Children can readily learn that home is, literally, priceless.

M. F. J.

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TODD

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks (Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp .15e	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	15	43	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅝
Alaska Juneau	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Alleghany Corp	86	3	2⅞	3	
Allegheny pf	8	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	58	58	58	
Alleg LudStl .70e	2	28½	28½	28½	
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	152	152	152	
Allied Mills 2a	3	31	31	31	
Allied Strs 1	4	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	2	102	102	102	
Allis Ch Mfg ¼e	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem ½e	2	2 ¾	2 ¾	2 ¾	+ ⅛
Amal Lea	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Amerada Pet 2¼e	7	110½	109¾	110	+ ⅞
Am AgChDel 1.20	1	30	30	30	— ¼
Am Bk Note .60e	10	22½	22½	22¼	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf3	†240	68	68	68	+ ½
Am Bosch ½e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¾e	3	42½	42½	42½	—1
Am Cable & Rad	9	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
Am Can 3	91	95⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
Am Car&Fdy 4g	11	42¼	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	2	2.⅜	27⅜	27⅝	+ ½
Am Crystal Sugar	7	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ½
Am Distil	3	27	27	27	
Am Export L 2	3	27	27	27	+ ¼
Am & For Pow	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Am&FPS7pf3½k	3	91½	91½	91½	
Am&FP 2pf	6	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Am Haw SS 1¾e	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Am Hide & Leath	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am Ice	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Internet .20e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomotive¼e	28	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	93	93	93	
Am M&Fdy .80	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ⅓e	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Am Pow & Lt	19	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	21	52¼	51¾	52¼	+2½
Am P&L $5 pf	24	48¼	47	48¼	+1⅞
Am Rad&StS .20e	18	12	11⅞	12	
Am R Mill .40e	13	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Am RailMpf43½	†150	75	74¾	74¾	
Am SafetyRaz ½e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Am Smelt & R 2	3	43	42¾	43	+ ¼
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 30	159¾	159¾	159¾	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	8	163¼	163	163	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	75	75	75	
Am Tob B 3a	1	75	75	75	
Am Tob pf 6	† 10	152	152	152	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
Am Viscose 1⅓e	2	47¾	47	47¾	+ ⅝
Am Wat Wks	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Am Wool pf 4k	2	86	86	86	— ¼
A Zinc L & S	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1e	17	27½	27⅜	27½	— ⅛
AnaconW&C½e	† 80	33	33	33	
APW Paper	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	54	54	54	— ⅛
Armour & Co	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	2	94½	94½	94½	
Armstrong Cork⅓e	7	44	43¾	43¾	— ½
Artloom Corp .20e	2	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	1	17	17	17	
Asso D Gds1pf6	† 1	102½	102½	102½	
Atch T&SF 4½e	4	71	70⅞	70⅞	+ ⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	1	95½	95½	95½	— ⅝
Atl Coast L 1⅓e	2	41½	41¼	41¼	
At Refining ½e	6	31	30⅞	30⅞	
Atl Ref pf 4	† 10	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
Atlas Corp ¼e	1	14½	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	55	55	55	+ ¼
Atlas Powd1⅓e	†110	60½	60	60½	+1
Aviation Corp .10e	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Bald Loco ct ¾e	71	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	16	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Barber Asph	4	24	24	24	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
Barker pf 2¾	† 20	49	49	49	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	1	24¼	34¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Beech Aircr 1g	7	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅛
Bel Aircr 1e	5	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1⅓e	12	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	1	40½	40⅜	40½	+1
Best Foods 1e	22	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel 3e	7	65¼	65	65¼	
Black&Decker1.60	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Blaw-Knox .30e	6	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	— ⅛
Bloom dale.675ef	40	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Bohn Strs 2	1	42	42	42	+ ½
Bo-den Co .80e	2	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
Branifl Airw .60	6	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	3	37½	37½	37½	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Brunswick-Bal ½e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Butyrus-Erie .30e	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Budd Mfg	27	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 10	182	182	182	—3
Budd Mfg$5pf5	† 50	70¾	70¾	70¾	
Budd Wheel ¼e	12	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge .90e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Bulova Watch 2	3	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ¼
Burr AdMach .40e	9	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Bush Term ¼e	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Bush T pf 6	† 40	72	72	72	+2
Bush TB pf2½k	† 1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
Butler Bros .30e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1⅓	1	29½	29½	29½	
Butte C & Z ¼g	4	37	33¼	33¼	
Byers AM Co ¼e	2	16	16	16	
Calumet&Hec .40e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Campbell Wy ¾e	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Canad Pacific h½e	16	12½	12¾	12½	
Caro C & O 5	† 10	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ½
Case Jl Co ¾e	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	
Celanese Cp 1-35f	4	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
Celotex Corp ½	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 10	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1⅛	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
Cent Foundry	34	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Cent IllLtpf4½	† 40	111	111	111	
Cent R R N J	9	113⅛	103¼	113⅛	— ⅞
CenturyRibM .10e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 2½e	5	36¼	36	36	
Certain-teed Prod	27	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Certain-teed6pf	†670	103½	99	102½	+2½
Chain Belt ¾e	1	19	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Champ Pap&F ⅓e	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Checker Cab	5	44	44	44	+1
Ches & Ohio 3	4	46⅞	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Chi & E III ⅓pg	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Chi & E III A 1e	4	16½	16½	16½	
Chi Grt Wpf 17sk	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Chi No West	5	28½	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Childs Co	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½e	1	96¼	95¾	96½	— ⅛
City I&F 1.20	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
City Stores	4	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 1⅓e	1	47	47	47	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Cluet Peab 1e	8	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
Cluett Pea pf 7	† 40	151	150	150	—2
Coca-Cola 3a	2	139½	139½	139½	
Coca-Cola A 3	† 90	60¾	60	60¼	— ¼
Colgate-Pim ⅓a	1	28	28	28	
Collins & Alk ⅓e	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	7	19	19	19	
Col & South 1pf	† 70	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅝
Col & South 2pf	† 30	21	21	21	
ColumB'castA.80e	1	33	33	33	+ ¼
ColumB'castB.80e	3	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	12	4⅝	4½	4½	
Col Pict G&E 6 pf	6	82¾	82⅜	82½	— ¼
Colum Pict ⅓g	1	21	21	21	— ⅜
Comi Credit 2	12	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	+ ½
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	10	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	10	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	18	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
Com'with&South	95	1⅛	1	1	
Com & So pf 2½k	5	53¼	53½	53¼	+ ¼
Comé Nast ⅓e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾	† 10	97	97	97	
Cons Copper .20g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cons Edison 1.60	15	24½	24¼	24½	
Cons Edis pf 5	1	106⅞	106¾	106¾	
Cons Film Ind	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Cons Film pf ⅓k	5	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
ConsLaundries .35e	31	13¾	13	13½	+ ½
Cons Nat Gas 1a	6	31	30⅞	30⅞	
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Consol'n Coal	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½	†170	106	106	106	— ½
Container Corp⅓e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Cont Bak ⅓e	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Cont Can ½e	8	42	41½	41½	— ½
Cont Diam F .30e	3	12½	12½	12½	
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Cont Motors .30e	16	8	7⅞	8	
Cont Oil Del .60e	3	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
Cooper Bess 1	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
CopperweldStl 80	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Corn Prod 2.60	3	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	+ ⅛
Cornell-D E .40e	5	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
Coty Interna †800		4—	3⅞	3⅞	
Crane Co 1	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5	† 10	108¾	108¾	108¾	
Crosley Corp ⅓e	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Crown Cork ½e	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 1,087,610
1944 volume to date 146,899,132
1943 volume to date 182,271,910

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	56.3	Prev day	56.3
Month ago	54.9	Year ago	52.9
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks (Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Crown Zeller 1	4	19⅛	19	19	
Crown Zel pf 5	† 1	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	2	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	† 20	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Cuneo Press 1½	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	11	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	6	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
D					
Davison Chem 1e	1	15¼	15¼	15½	— ¼
Deere & Co 2g	10	45½	45⅛	45½	
Del & Hudson	5	36¼	36	36	
Del Lack & West	49	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Detroit Edi .90e	6	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½e	1	31½	31½	31½	
Diam T Motor ⅓e	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ¾e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	† 2	46	46	46	+ ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	3	26⅞	26½	26½	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	4	56	55¾	56	— ½
Dow Chem 3	2	128	128	128	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 1e	10	38¼	38	38	+ ¼
Durhill Int	1	10½	10½	10½	
du Pont de N 2½e	2	159½	159¾	159½	+ ⅜
duPont pf 4½	2	126	125½	126	+ ½
E					
Eastern Air L	3	40¾	40½	41¼	— ¼
Eastern R M .20e	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Eaton Mfg 3	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite 1e	1	45	45	45	+ ¼
Electric Boat ¾e	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Endicott-John 3	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ½
Eng Pub Service	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	† 2	99	99	99	+ ½
EPS$5½pf5½	†100	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
Erie R R 1⅔e	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ⅓e	21	13	12⅞	12⅞	
EurekaVCleaner⅜e	5	11¼	11	11¼	
Evans Prod ¼e	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	36	36	36	
Exchange Buff ¼e	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	35	26	25½	26	+1
Farns Tel & Rad	5	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6	† 40	102½	102½	102½	
Fed Mng & Smelt	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul .55e	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	1	9½	9½	9½	
FedDStrs pf4¼	†100	101	101	101	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Firestone 1⅓e	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	
Firest T&R pf4½	1	108½	108½	108	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	3	42½	42½	42½	
Flintkote .30e	6	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
FollansbeeStl pf	† 50	50	50	50	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra .80e	4	42½	42½	42½	
Fruehauf T pf	†10	112½	112½	112½	+ ¾
G					
Gabriel Co	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Gamewell 1⅓e	†530	47	46	46	
Gar Wood Ind .40	2	7⅛	7	7	
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
GenAmTrans 1⅓e	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Gen Baking .45e	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Gen Cable	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
GenCable pf5½	170	101⅜	101½	101⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1	2	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Elec 1.40	14	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	
Gen Foods 1.60	3	43	42¾	43	+ ⅜
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 20	113	113	113	
Gen G & El A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Gen Motors 1⅓e	37	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	
Gen Out Ad ⅓e	36	13¼	12¾	13¼	+1¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	10	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅞
Gen PrintInk .20e	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Gen P Ink pf 6	† 30	105½	105½	105½	+ ¼
Gen Pub Service	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Gen Ry Signal ½e	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .60e	5	24	23⅞	23⅞	
GenSCastpf4½k	† 40	81⅜	81¼	81⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	3	25½	25½	25½	
Gillette Saf R .80	3	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
Glidden Co .60e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Goodrich BF 1e	5	54	54	54	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1e	3	49⅜	49⅛	49⅜	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½g	3	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	25	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Granby Con M 15e	3	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Grand Union ¼e	1	18	18	18	
GraniteCStl 1.75e	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	9	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 1.40e	3	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
Greyhound Corp 1	23	24¾	24	24⅛	
Greyhound pf .55	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Grum Aircr En 1e	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
Guantan Sugar	30	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf	† 20	164	163½	163½	— ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	6	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
H					
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Hack W pfA13¼	†190	31½	31½	31½	
Hamil Watch .20e	4	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6	† 10	110	110	110	
Hanna 4¼ pf	10	104	104	104	+ ¼
Hart Carp AmA¼e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Hazel-AtlasGl5	† 30	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ¼
Hercules Motor 1	12	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅜
HerculesPowder 1e	3	86¾	86	86¾	+1
Holly Sugar 1	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Homestake Min	1	47	47	47	
Houd Hersh A2½	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Houd-Hers B ½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Household Fin 4	1	69¼	69½	69¼	+ ⅛
Household Fpf5	† 10	112	112	112	+1¼
Houston Oil	4	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	
Hudson & Man pf	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Hud Bay M&S h2	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
HudsonMotor .20e	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	32	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
I					
Illinois Central	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4	†101	61¾	61¾	61¾	
Ill Central pf	4	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Indust Rayon 2	2	42	42	42	— ⅛
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅜
Inger-Rand ⅞e	2	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
Inland Steel 2e	1	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
InspirationCop⅛e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Interch Corp 1.60	2	39⅜	38½	39⅜	
Intercon Rubber 1g	5	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
InterlakeIron .35e	11	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Int Harvester 2.60	11	79½	79	79½	+ ⅜
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
IntMinerals&C½e	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
Int Mining			5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	7	31½	31	31	
Int Nick Can pf7	† 40	133½	133½	133½	— ½
Int Paper	6	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	6	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Int RyCApf1¼k	† 50	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	4	39½	39½	39½	
Int Silver 3	2	76½	76½	76½	—1¼
Int Tel & Tel	24	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Interprpr ⅁p 4⅛e	2	19	18⅞	19	
J					
Jarvis W B .60e	1	18	18	18	
Johns Manville 1e	3	98½	98	98½	+ ½
Jones&LSti 1⅓e	8	26½	26⅜	26⅜	
Jones&LStl pf A 5	2	69⅞	69½	69⅞	
Jones&LStl pf B 5	2	85¼	84½	84½	—1
Joy Mfg .80	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
K					
Kan City South	7	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf2g	3	36	35	36	
Kayser J ⅓e	2	23	22½	22½	— ½
Kelsey-H WhA1⅓	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Kelsey-HWB 1⅓e	4	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1e	4	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	
Kinney $5pf 3k	† 10	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
Kresge (SS) 1	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	
Kroger Grocery 2	2	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	
L					
Lehigh Port C ¾e	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Lehigh Val Coal	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	41	26¼	25	26	+1¼
Lehigh Val RR	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink 1.40	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½	12	42½	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
Lib-O-F Glass ½e	3	53¼	52¾	52¾	+ ½

Stks (Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
LibbyMcN&L ⅓e	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Life Savers 1e	1	46	46	46	— ¼
LimaLocomotive	3	42¼	41½	41½	— ¼
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	83	83	83	
Liggett&My B 3a	3	84½	84¼	84½	
Liggett&My pf7	† 10	181	181	181	
Link Belt 2	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Liquid Carbonic 1a	2	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	
Lockheed Airc 1e	5	17⅝	17½	17½	
Loew's Inc 2a	2	66	66	66	— ½
Lone Star Cem ⅓e	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
Long-B Lumb .10k	7	11	11	11	
Lorillard (P)½e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Lorillard P pf 7	† 20	160	160	160	+ ½
Louisv G&E A1½	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
M					
Mack Trucks 1e	2	44½	44½	44½	
Macy R H 2a	2	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Magma Copper ½e	1	18	18	18	
Mandel Bros ½e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
MaracaiboOEx.05g	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Marine Midl .16e	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
MarketStRyprpf	†650	50⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80	9	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Martin GL 1⅓e	3	20	19⅞	20	
Martin-Parry .15e	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Masonite Corp 1	3	45¼	45

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Cartels Bid Fair to Live Long Despite Antagonism in America

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

As the climax of World War II draws ever nearer, it becomes increasingly imperative to look into the factors which will affect postwar trade between United States and the rest of the world. The monetary conference now in session at Bretton Woods, N. H. is struggling with the money aspect of international relations. It would seem equally important to have somebody study and clarify the rules of international trade, with special reference to the cartel system. To hear Henry Wallace, Thurman Arnold, Wendell Berge, the People's Lobby and the New Republic one would think that the case was closed, that there was no room for argument, and that cartels, like the Big Bad Wolf, should be shot at sight.

This column in response to some queries seeks to throw some light on this extremely controversial subject. It will try to be objective and historical rather than argumentative. As it stands today, the world cartel has become an epithet, and if one were to believe the Hon. Maury Maverick, it is "a gun pointed at your liberties as free men." There are others who do not feel this way about the cartel, notably British leaders who regard it mainly as an instrument for stabilizing production and keeping competition within bounds.

Varying Kinds of Cartels

What is a cartel? Perhaps some of the sharp diversity of opinion arises out of the fact that there are so many different kinds of cartels and that they are defined differently in various countries. An American definition would say they were voluntary associations of business concerns aiming at control or restriction of production or sale of a certain product. A British definition, more benevolent, or sympathetic, would say, in the words of Sir Felix J. O. Pole, that they are associations primarily designed to prevent extreme or unfair competition and to allocate markets. The German cartels at the start were loose combinations to regulate prices and production. The cement which bound them together was "similarity of interest." From there they developed into trusts of a monopoly nature, allocating quotas and fixing prices.

American opinion for over half a century has been distinctly antagonistic to monopolies, and this dislike or distrust has been carried over into the international field where the cartel is seen as a prototype of monopoly. Theoretically, a cartel is a monopoly at home or abroad with the same principles and modus operandi. From the viewpoint of the Department of Justice it is beyond the pale, since it would maintain a policy of scarcity and if allowed to flourish would promote worldwide inflation. Senator Joseph O'Mahoney sees the freedom of the individual destroyed if international cartels are permitted to regulate production and fix prices without governmental control.

Cartels Obnoxious in U. S.

Cartels flourish best of course in those nations with the greatest industrial development, the exception being the United States where the theory of free competition found expression in the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, the Tariff Act of 1913 and the Clayton Act of 1914. The essence of these laws was to be found in their prohibition of any combination or agreement in restraint of trade. Congress struck another blow at the cartel system when in renewing the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in 1943 it added a provision authorizing the President to annul any trade pact where the hoped-for benefits are impeded by the activities of a cartel in the nation with which the pact was made.

The cartel has been made the subject of violent attack by Vice-President Henry Wallace, who says it is the instrument of fascism and the breeding ground of isolationism. Former Assistant Attorney-General Thurman Arnold said cartels can work only under a dictatorship, while the present Assistant Attorney-General Berge sees in them a threat to full employment and full production at home and to friendly cooperation with other nations. In implementing this attitude of the Department of Justice, suits have been instituted against more than a score of the larger American companies for their activities as members of international cartels.

The department charges restrictions of markets, control of war goods production, impairment of quality of products, deliberate delay in technological developments, evasion of restrictions and of blockades, revelation of military information and trading with the enemy. Such charges sound as if applied to traitors. The companies have not been slow in answering.

Big Companies Deny Charges

The du Pont company denies it is now or ever has been a party to a cartel arrangement and asserts the government has had copies of its agreements with foreign concerns for some 10 years. The Standard Oil Co (N. J.) published a statement saying it was against secret agreements, against controlling production, against combinations to control prices and offered to the government copies of all contracts made with foreign corporations. The Dow Chemical Co., biggest producer of magnesium, denied it was a member of an international cartel and described Mr. Arnold's charges as infamous.

The prosecution of anti-trust suits has been held over until after the war because the WPB has hundreds of committees composed of industrialists who serve on advisory groups helping to speed war production and because restrictions against monopoly operations have been in considerable part removed for the duration. The policy of the WPB, following an agreement with the Justice Department, called for immunity from prosecution under the terms of the anti-Trust laws.

Evils of Cartels

Critics of cartels say that like a snowball they tend to become larger, more compact, more dangerous. From a trade association exchanging information merely, they tend to adopt certain ways of doing business, then to make agreements on conditions and terms of sales, then to bind its members with price-fixing agreements, then to allocations of exclusive territory and finally to limitations on productions and improvements. Hence the cartel is seen chiefly a device to raise or sustain prices.

What do protagonists say? In England sentiment openly favors large combinations in domestic business after the war and cartel arrangements in world trade. Dr. W. H. Coates, British statistician, believes that under proper controls, cartels will promote cooperation and trade among nations. He says the ill use of their powers in the past is not a reason for their abolition, but rather "for making them subject to such international supervision that they will contribute to the public interest." He feels that like trade associations they can be instruments of progress and prosperity, that under proper regulation they can offer efficient co-operation instead of blind chance in the production and distribution of a growing list of products.

Another Englishman, Sir Edgar Jones, author of the World Trade Alliance plan, urges international cartelization of industry. His thesis is that exports should be limited by each industry to sustain prices, and increase purchasing power, thus stabilizing or ensuring employment. This plan as explained by a spokesman, indicates that "stabilized prices would be arranged by an export product committee consisting of representatives of producers and consumers who will agree on an average world economic price, having regard to average prices over a fairly long period of the prewar years, the changes in cost of production, . . . the measure of competition of substitute goods, and the price which will encourage an increase of consumption."

An American expert who does not see in cartels an unmitigated evil is Dr. J. Anton de Haas, professor of International Relationships, Harvard School of Business Administration. He says in an article in Harvard Business Review that the cartel as an instrument of international co-ordination has had only a partial trial, but that, despite the absence of a legal status, it has proved a useful and effective tool.

De Haas Finds Advantages

Professor de Haas is inclined to think that the slogan, "Competition is the life of trade," may have outlived its usefulness. He says that to him it seems logical for the manufacturers of two countries to get together and to work out an arrangement of "live and let live." The United States, he says, is virtually the only country in the world where combinations between business enterprises are considered per se evil and unlawful. In Europe they are legitimate and respectable organizations. They represented economic collaboration and were allowed to operate freely where or when they were not guilty of "unreasonable" restraint of trade.

Cartels like business generally have improved their status. They have learned that they cannot escape competition and that high prices do not mean better profits. Nor is it arguable, says Prof. de Haas that cartels are a restraint on industrial progress. They make for stability and possibly slower change, whereas "the introduction of new products at too rapid a rate will create an economic system of great instability and recurrent unemployment."

Cartels, he opines, may hold out greater promise of building a world without economic conflict than the system of uncontrolled "progress" from which the world has thus far suffered. With supervision they could contribute, in his opinion, to eliminating nationalistic conflict.

The foregoing is all too brief a résumé of the pros and cons of cartels, which are probably here to stay for a long time. As the Twentieth Century Fund said this week in announcing a coming survey of cartels: "This war is likely to generate a cartel movement of greater scope and compass than took place in the prewar period." It therefore behooves the citizen to keep an open mind about a system which has been gaining in favor abroad for scores of years.

America does not need to accept cartels at home, but if it does not want to live alone in the world and like it, as Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States says, then it will have to trade with the types of commercial organizations now existing. And in so doing it will gradually learn whether it is feasible to suppress cartels because they cannot be made to work equitably or to proceed to legalize and regulate them.

Promoted

James D. Vaughan

Appointed comptroller of the American Locomotive Company. Mr. Vaughan has been executive assistant to the president for seven years. Previously he was with the Boston office of Price, Waterhouse & Co. Perry T. Egbert and William S. Morris were named vice-presidents of the company.

Bell System's Net in Quarter Shows Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported consolidated net income of the Bell System for the three months ended May 1 was $42,660,204, equal to $2.16 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $45,662,546 or $2.35 a share, in the like three months of 1943.

For the 12 months ended the same date earnings on a consolidated basis were $178,900,988, equal to $9.15 a share, against $177,680,767, also $9.15 a share on a smaller number of shares outstanding in the 1943 period.

Net income of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. alone in the second quarter ended June 30, with figures for the month of June partly estimated, was reported at $40,595,000, equal to $2.13 a share, against $41,504,409, or $2.22 a share, in the June quarter of 1943. For the 12 months ended June 30 net income of $165,423,000 was equal to $8.77 a share, compared with $162,193,137, or $8.68 a share, in the 12 months ended June 30, 1943.

Walter S. Gifford, president, said in a statement to stockholders that the company was still experiencing difficulty in meeting demands for telephones due to war conditions. The company was able to increase the number of telephones in service by only 96,000 in the first half of 1944, compared with 804,000 additions in the first part of 1943.

Mr. Gifford said there were now more than 1,200,000 applications for telephone service on file that could not be cared for because of the lack of facilities and more people were having to wait longer to get service.

"Fortunately," he said, "we are able to install promptly all telephones needed in the war effort."

C. I. O. Says Labor Shortage in Steel Trade Not 'Genuine'

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Steel Labor Advisory Committee reported to the War Production Board that the labor shortage in steel could be alleviated by "more efficient utilization" of the existing worker force.

The committee, composed of officials of the C. I. O, United Steel Workers of America, asserted that the manpower shortage in steel is "not a genuine shortage" and that an "emergency arrangement" to raise the pay for unskilled work would help in solving the current production lag.

Army, Navy and Maritime Commission officials informed the labor group that military requirements will call for greater output of steel in the last three months of this year and the first half of 1945.

The meeting of the advisory group with WPB officials, a closed session, took place Thursday, but the account of proceedings was not made public until yesterday.

Mexican Group Will Buy U. S. Machinery

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Mexican purchasing commission has been set up here with $20,000,000 in initial available credits for cash purchases of many types of industrial machinery not needed for war production.

The commission, which will continue after the war, has a nonofficial status. But it has the backing of the Mexican government and will draw its funds from the Bank of Mexico and the Nacional Financiera.

Forming part of the Mexican Industrial and Agricultural Development Commission, composed of leading Mexican industrialists, the purchasing commission plans to buy available American machinery for sale to Mexican industrialists and farmers.

Felix Villasenor, head of the purchasing commission, and Washington representative of the development commission, said that all purchases will be made in cash. The $20,000,000 mentioned, he added, is "just to get rolling."

Municipal Offerings Seen Smallest in 1944

NEW YORK (AP)—New state and municipal bond offerings next week will be the smallest for any week this year.

The total, as compiled by the Daily Bond Buyer, amounts to $761,750, compared with $50,714,500 this week, when a large accumulation of business suspended during the Fifth War Loan was completed. The weekly average for the year stands at $21,326,007.

Only three issues of $200,000 or more will be sold. On Tuesday, Portland, Maine, will offer $200,000 of notes dated July 20 and maturing Oct. 10, 1944. Youngstown, Ohio, will open bids on Wednesday for $224,000 of refunding and park bonds due 1946 to 1957, and on Thursday Honolulu will be in the market with $200,000 of 2½ per cent water works refundings maturing from 1945 to 1954.

More Sugar for Apricot Canners

WASHINGTON (AP)—Packers of whole, unpeeled apricots will get extra sugar for canning, the Office of Price Administration announced. Sugar will be authorized as follows: 1.3 pounds per case for "fancy" grade, one pound for "choice" and six-tenths of a pound per case for "standard" grade for each case in excess of the pack of the same grade in the 1941 canning season.

More Canned Goods Added To Adjustable Price List

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has added 13 fruits and vegetables to the list of processed commodities of the 1944 pack which processors may sell to the government under "adjustable pricing."

The new items are spinach, beets, carrots, lima beans, asparagus, pitted cherries, apricots, berries, peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, figs and sweet cherries. An order authorizing sales of packed peas, snap beans, corn and tomatoes was issued June 26.

In making these sales, OPA explained, processors may invoice at a price to be adjusted in line with forthcoming price ceilings on the specified commodities.

OPA said the order was issued to help meet needs of the armed forces and to permit processors to make immediate sales.

Currency Exchange Values Taken Up at Bretton Woods

By Harold Fleming

Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 15—Further decisions on moot points regarding the international monetary fund were reported by an official spokesman here today to the press, bringing the number of still unsettled issues on the monetary fund virtually to a "variable approaching zero."

The outstanding point of uncertainty, namely over the quotas for war-ravaged countries, remained unsettled as a reply from Russia has not yet been reported, and the quota committee meeting is held up pending this reply.

Among the minor matters cleared up yesterday by Commission One after a nearly all night session of its special subcommittee were the permissible maximum variation from exchange parities; the matter of "black markets" in foreign exchange; the problem of quotas of countries like Russia which do not deal internationally in their own currency; and the circumstances under which member countries may be permitted to mark down the foreign exchange value of their own currencies.

Most Decisions Unanimous

Almost all decisions on these points both in subcommittee and in commission meetings were unanimous, and the other decisions were carried by large majorities.

Some countries wanted to require member countries to make it a crime for their nationals to deal in "black market" unofficial prices for foreign currencies in contravention of the laws of the countries whose currencies were involved. Opposition produced a less drastic substitute under which such transactions would be made unenforceable at law and therefore on a par with gambling debts.

Several countries, including Russia, do not carry credits in their own currency to foreigner's credit. When the Russians sell goods they pay in sterling, dollars, or other currencies. When they buy, they pay out of balances so accumulated. It was agreed that such countries should put gold or gold-convertible currencies into the fund in place of their own.

Value of Currencies

Final agreement was reached in principle on the conditions under which currencies may be marked down. A country may without the fund's permission mark its currency down 10 per cent from the initial value, but it must "consult" with the fund first. Then it may get a second mark-down of 10 per cent if the fund does not veto it in 72 hours. The fund may permit a still further reduction. No reduction may be made, however, except to "rectify fundamental disequilibrium," a term involving some nice technical definition.

A uniform reduction in gold value of all currencies may be made on agreement of a quota majority in the fund, but countries may have themselves "included out," of such depreciations.

Discussions on both the bank and the miscellaneous "cat and dog" proposals under Commission Three continue but are yet in inchoate form.

War Work Prevents Making of Designs For New-Model Cars

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Designers and engineers in America's giant automobile industry are so occupied with war work that they haven't the time to figure out new-model cars.

Top executives of the industry, meeting here yesterday in a War Production Board advisory committee meeting, said bluntly that their experts were too busy with war work to go along with the WPB suggestion that they start now on designing postwar cars.

Members of the Automobile Industry Advisory Committee, without a dissenting vote, reported that immediately after the collapse of Germany it would be impossible to offer vehicles radically different from 1942 models.

L. R. Boulware, WPB vice-chairman in charge of operations, said that it would be "utterly hopeless" if all automotive firms resumed manufacture for civilian use at the same time. He added that the WPB order, effective July 22, and which would permit all campanies to build experimental models of planned postwar products will, however, eliminate the possibility of manufacturers being limited to their 1942 models.

Industry produced about 4,300,000 passenger cars a year back in 1941. WPB, asking each firm to present estimates of its output capacity, has aimed at an immediate postwar goal of some 2,150,000 annually.

The industrialists agreed with WPB on one point—they approve of the directive, forthcoming July 29, giving permission for manufacturers to place orders now for machine tools which will be needed when automotive production is resumed.

Restrictions Eased On Wine Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration has lifted restrictions on the use of some fruits in making wine and other alcoholic products.

Affected by the order—which extends until Aug. 31—are dates, pineapples and gooseberries of all grades; apricots, plums, pears and peaches below U. S. No. 2 grade; all California cling peaches; and early apples, grown outside of California, below the utility grade.

Concord grapes will be released to individual wineries in a quantity not to exceed 80 per cent of the quantity the winery used for wine purposes in the 1942 season.

Light Trucks' Output Is Held in Abeyance

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has rejected a request of the Office of Defense Transportation for resumed manufailure of light trucks for civilian use in the first three months of 1945, ODT announced.

As a result, ODT ordered its district offices throughout the country to halt at once the acceptance of applications for light trucks. This action was necessary, ODT said, to conserve the scant supply of new trucks remaining in the country's stockpile.

Shipping Situation Seen Tight in Third Quarter

WASHINGTON, (AP)—An extremely "tight shipping situation will continue throughout the third quarter of this year and probably throughout the fourth," declared Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, war shipping administrator, in a special statement.

"Military requirements for merchant ships are increasing," he reported. "There are no immediate cutbacks or reconversion in prospect for shipbuilding or ship operation. . . .

"I cannot over-emphasize the fact that the greater our military successes as we approach the main targets east and west, the greater the demand and burdens faced by the merchant fleet."

New York Favored

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 15 (AP)—New York probably will be the site of the central offices of the projected $8,000,000,000-plus international currency-stabilization fund and the $10,000,000,000 international bank for postwar reconstruction and development, it was predicted here yesterday.

A proposal is pending before the United Nations Monetary Conference to place the home office of the fund in the country investing the largest sum. The only alternative submitted is to have the location named by the board of governors at its first meeting, which is expected to have the same result.

Because of its predominant position in international trade and finance, delegates favor New York over Washington, the only other site mentioned at the conference.

CLASSIFIED

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—For sale, attractive 10-room residence near Christian Science church; 3 baths; excellent heater; 6400 feet of land; $8500. Mary W. Willard, 634 Mass. Ave.

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GLOUCESTER, MASS. — For sale on ocean front new 8-room modern house, furnished, heater, elec. refrig., garage; good train service; excellent bathing beach; year round if desired. H. L. GRAVES, Brier Neck, Gloucester.

SUMMER RENTALS

MASSACHUSETTS — Rockport apt.: ocean view, four rooms, completely furnished, full bath; $200 monthly to Sept. 15. LOUIS ROGERS, Agent, 11 Granite St. Tel. Rockport 823.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Excellently furnished (unfurnished if desired), large 2-room apartments; private bath; $16 a week and up; single rooms, $7 and $8 a week (also Beacon St., Brookline); convenient down-town Commonwealth Ave. residential location. Phone Mrs. Milne, Lon. 8658.

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y., 31-30 28th Rd.—Large airy, sunny room, comfortably furnished, adjoining bath with shower; man preferred or Christian Science nurse. Astoria 8-5585.

BOSTON, 90 The Fenway — TRANSIENTS: overlooking Fenway; elevator; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Com. 8696. Mrs. Fox.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 37 Winchester St.—Choice rooms, with or without private baths; lovely porches; meals, fine cook. Lon. 9634.

BOSTON, 151 Beacon St.—1 large room with double beds and running water; also single room; suitable for business women.

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WANTED—Experienced lady companion, young; sleep out; good position; congenial, pleasant environment; city. Call RE 2-0555, N. Y. C.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

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Electrical Engineering Technicians
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SERVICE ENGINEERS

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Certified Public Accountant
Attorney at Law
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CLASSIFIED
(Continued from previous page)

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15

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2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

IVES Certified **DAIRY**
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 3 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

J. T. WILSON
INSURANCE {Annuities {Business {Life
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
471 N. E. 81ST STREET
Tels. Office 3-8797 Res. 2-7884

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
1638 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

SARASOTA

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

Borden's Poinsettia ICE CREAM
TAMPA, FLA.

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

WEST PALM BEACH

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Georgia

ATLANTA

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

It's Fun to Swap at the
SWAP SHOP
"Something you don't want for something you need."
3177 ROSWELL ROAD Ch. 7761

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

RHODES-LANG BEAUTY SALON
Excellent Efficient Service
432 Ponce-de-Leon Ave., N. E.
For appointment call Vernon 5666

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broghton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

China Glassware
Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
18 West State Street

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

IVEY'S
One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

CHARLOTTE

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection.
DIAL 3-5191

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

SOUTH AFRICA
A Safe Proposition. Real Estate.
Consult VICTOR JONES
Established 1896. Government Valuer.
Atlas Building, 52, St. George's Street
Cape Town

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90 ST. GEORGES ST. CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

THE ALMA CONSTRUCTION CO.
Builders and Contractors
6, Radio House
92, Loop Street, Cape Town
Telephone 2-6813

Maskew Miller Art Gallery
Original works by South African Artists, Agents for Medici, Homelovers and South African Prints.
29, Adderley Street Cape Town

DURBAN

COCKERTONS
for FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, etc.
Stall 35 City Market, Durban, & 249A, Pine Street Durban

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creameries Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality
We stock Heinz Food Products.
Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22493

COME TO "FAIRACRES" GUEST FARM, ORIBI GORGE, SOUTH COAST, NATAL. Every modern convenience. Electric light, inside sewerage, inner spring mattresses, hot and cold baths, SWIMMING, RIDING, etc. Beautiful scenery, restful, shady lawns, interesting walks. Situated 1,800 feet above and in sight of the sea. 18 miles inland from Port Shepstone. Farm bus available. You will enjoy the peaceful atmosphere and fresh farm food.

MITCHELL PARK TEA ROOMS
In the Park — Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74, Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
Cakes and Catering a Speciality
We have our own Bakery.

Smythe's Tyre & Battery (Pty) Ltd.
491/3, Smith Street, Durban
FOR TYRE REPAIRING, RETREADING AND VULCANIZING. BATTERY SERVICE AND CAR LUBRICATION.
PHONES 22284 and 24940

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

WEST END FRUITERERS
539, WEST STREET, DURBAN
Sellers of
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
also
BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE
PHONE 21091

THE Moore Shoe
For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings. (Skyscraper)
330, West Street

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture
Durban & Maritzburg

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc. Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co.
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Cafe
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P. O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY
on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

PIETERMARITZBURG

A. ROSS & CO. Ltd.
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value with Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE DE LUXE
for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery
204, Church Street Phone 2639

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

PRETORIA

Pretoria Florists
(PTY.) LTD.
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare Flowers in Season
PHONE 2-2844

'phone 2-7153
Bertida Styles
Millinery and Gowns
185 Andries Street, Pretoria.

KULZ,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc.
Phone 2-7827 Bourke Trust Buildings
183, Andries Street, Pretoria

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

SEE NEXT PAGE

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
High Class Grocers
41 George Street, Parramatta
Also at Hurstville, Gladesville, Brighton-le-Sands, and Newtown
Phone: UW 9729

N. DOWNING & CO.
Licensed Electrical Contractors
Electrical Sales and Service
Lighting and Motor Installations
MACQUARIE STREET
(Rear of Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.)
PARRAMATTA, N. S. W.
TEL. UW8981 TEL. UW 8981

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6268

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

CROLL & CO.
Real Estate Agents
179 MILITARY ROAD, NEUTRAL BAY
Members Real Estate Institute
Rent Collection—Property Management
Tels.: XA. 1189, XA. 1924—(Priv.) XM. 2292

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee. Luncheon
Tea and Dinner

MISS W. M. FRYER
General Drapery
Ladies' Underwear and Baby Wear
Phone XU-1547
302 Sydney Road, Balgowlah

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliff (FM 5351)

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Fashion Shop
E. A. and M. BINNIE
LADIES' FROCKS, COSTUMES, COATS, BLOUSES, BEACH-WEAR
382 OXFORD ST., BONDI JUNCTION
FW 3971 (Opp. Joe Gardiners)

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

SYDNEY—Chatswood

Jeannette
(THE MISSES PRIMROSE)
FOR FLOWERS
452 VICTORIA AVE. CHATSWOOD
Phone JA 3428 AFTER HOURS JA 1878

A. J. BENJAMIN PTY. LTD.
Modern Department Store
Chatswood
PHONE JA 2801
37 Years of Honest Trading

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY—Chatswood (Continued)

S. F. LEAN
CHOICE POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
471 Victoria Ave., Chatswood
TEL. JA 5163

SYDNEY—Mosman

F. A. SMITH
34 Spit Road, Mosman
Wedding Bouquets a Specialty
FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY
All your Floral Requirements at Shortest Notice
X. M. 2070

MOSMAN
MINTY'S SPIT JUNCTION
Mosman's Cheapest Draper for Manchester and Dress Goods
Ladies' and Children's Underwear
School Blazers and Tunics
Wools and Corsets
TEL. XM 2338

CLAUDE E. WHITTLE
SPIT JUNCTION
MOSMAN
The Leading Hardware Store in Mosman
Established Over 20 Years

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)

SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
estab. 28 years
Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

LOTTIE MARTIN
(WILMAR)
EXPERT CORSETIER
Fitting for every type of figure
DAINTY LINGERIE
294 Little Collins St. Phone Cent. 5218
Opposite AUSTRALIA ARCADE

The CAFE with the Quiet Atmosphere!
French Coffee Inn
19 Equitable Place
Light Luncheons and Afternoon Teas

V. Boldner
Watchmaker • Jeweller
McEwan House MU 3671 343 Lt. Collins Street LF 2933
CRYSTALWARE ELECTROPLATE
OLD GOLD BOUGHT

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
Phone F-2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight Sundays till 9:30
203 COLLINS ST., C 1
Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 5969—F 5541

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
Clayknit Tailored Knitwear To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury, N.S.W.

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
49 SMITH STREET PHONE J1354
FITZROY

FLAT SEEKERS
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. I.
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones Cent. 6163-4-5 3 Lines

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED **TOWEL SERVICE**
386 Flinders Lane

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN
GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie

Ray's
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Selling Agents for JENYN'S *Corsets*
LINGERIE HOSIERY
133 Glenferrie Road HAW. 4682

MELBOURNE South Yarra

MELBOURNE, South Yarra
Phone Windsor 661
TERRY'S
LUNCHEON DINNER
133 DOMAIN ROAD
Rosa S. Taylor Corner Millswyn Street

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon. 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
TOP DIC QUALITY
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

ETHNE'S CAKE SHOP
HEREFORD COURT, CHRISTCHURCH
River Bank and Office Desk Lunches
Meat, Vegetables and Sweet
also
Soldiers' and Civilians' Parcels
Cake or Biscuits

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for all the Family
FITTING DONE BY X-RAY

SALON PRICE
(M. L. ASHLEY)
Permanent Waving Specialists
Genuine Eugene Supaperm, the Natural Wave.
Setting and Marcelling.
166 Gloucester Street Phone 40.999

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms," Christchurch 36-171 22-495

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

WADSWORTH'S
Or Colombo and Tuam Streets
- Men's Tailoring
- Ladies' Tailoring
- Ladies' Frocks to Order

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Bill O'Malley

"I'm buying War Stamps with all the money I earn—including tips."

Flavors From Test Tubes

Chemists Meet Challenge of Scarcity

American ingenuity has scored another triumph in replacing commodities formerly imported from overseas markets. Manufacturers of flavoring extracts in this country turned to the test tubes of chemistry for assistance when unable to secure the products of distant lands.

As a result, many artificial flavors have replaced the genuine flavors in American homes and industry. Cinnamon, nutmeg, anise, caraway and even imitation chocolate flavors have been developed in the laboratories of American chemists to meet domestic demands.

In times of peace dealings in these flavors was an important item in American foreign trade. The United States formerly imported tons of cinnamon each year, more than one million pounds coming from the island of Ceylon alone. The Netherlands Indies normally supplied 1750 tons of nutmeg, while more than 1250 tons a year came from the British West Indies, and a small quantity from India.

From the Netherlands came fully 1000 tons of caraway seed, with Russia supplying about half that amount. India and Morocco also contributed their share of seed to American markets.

Bulgaria was the principal source of our anise seed, with Mexico in second place. China and the Mediterranean islands of Malta and Cyprus sent smaller quantities of the seed in peacetime years.

Twenty-five different countries in all once provided Uncle Sam with chocolate. Africa's Gold Coast has been the main source of supply, with Brazil and Nigeria furnishing the next largest amounts. In 1940, Uncle Sam paid more than $30,000,000 for imports of chocolate alone.

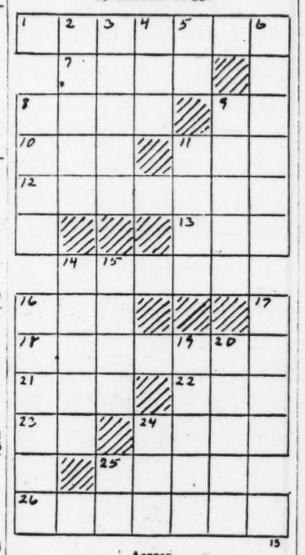
Brevities

A local dealer in antiques offers a set of genuine road maps of six Midwestern states, copyrighted 1937.—Detroit News.

Profits may be wicked things, but our experience is that they meet the payrolls better than deficits.—Asheville Tips.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A bougie is a blouse, flower, or candle—which (pl.)?
7—Italy is said to be shaped like what?
8—Where is the "little gray house" of a certain song?
9—Symbol for chromium is what?
10—What was first name of Bull, violin virtuoso?
11—Busy as a ——.
12—What do you call that with which one is clothed?
13—Conducted.
14—What persons are said to be made of "sugar and spice, and everything nice"?
16—Young goat is what?
18—Who was the "Corn-law Rhymer"?
21—Poem.
22—How does Burns write "give" in a certain poem?
23—Kathode (abbr.).
24—Make less bright.
25—What is surname of titular character in the play "The Auctioneer"?
26—Who is author of the play "The Servant in the House"?

Down

2—What is the white poplar called?
3—What would interest a nasologist?
4—What is a diminutive of Dorothy?
5—Lieutenant (abbr.).
6—What is a long list or discourse, oral, written, or printed?
8—What is the past tense of "weave"?
9—What Roman goddess presided over agriculture?
11—What creature is hero of a tale by Munro Leaf?
14—Who is the daughter of Rigoletto in the poem of that name?
15—Not occupied.
16—What city of Iowa was named for an Indian chief?
17—North American Indians.
19—What is a pointed arch?
20—"Intrepid" is an antonym of what?
24—Lair.
25—What are initials of major league baseball player known as "Mad Russian"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

No Whitewash

A prisoner was being tried for larceny. The case was a strong one, and the judge showed by his summing-up that he believed in the prisoner's guilt, but the jury gave the man the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him.

Whereupon the judge said:

"Prisoner at the bar, it would be a straining of language to describe your past career as creditable, but this most intelligent jury has been pleased to acquit you of the last crime laid to your charge, and you now leave this court without any additional stain on your character."—Exchange.

From England

As two elderly ladies were walking along the street they passed a couple of military policemen. One of the ladies drew the other's attention to the armlets bearing the letters M. P.

"That's what I call sensible," she said. "It's much better for them to patrol the streets than to waste their breath in the House of Commons."—London Answers.

To Be Exact

The visitor making the rounds of the penal settlement came upon one inmate making bags.

"Hello," said the visitor, "sewing?"

"No," came the reply. "Reaping."

Plastic Rain Gauge

Measurements of rainfall—vitally important in the planning of military operations—are taken by our armed forces in transparent plastic rain gauges. The plastic, Tenite, replaces copper, and, because of its transparency, it has increased the degree with which precipitation can be measured. Three parts make up the gauge—an injection-molded funnel and outer container and an extruded center tube. Rain falls through the funnel into the center tube, and, when it exceeds one inch, the overflow drains from outlets into the inner container.

Welcome Surprise

Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. R. N. Boss, President of a branch of the Ruskin Red Cross Chapter, finds her loal on the waters of unselfishness returned to her with added benefits.

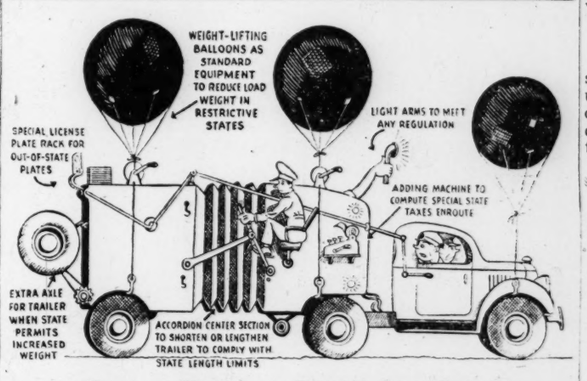
Her husband passed away very suddenly three weeks ago, and she has been unable to do the things necessary at this time, and care for her Victory Garden.

She has 6,000 tomato plants which were sadly in need of care; she says—"I was worrying about what I was going to do and afraid I should lose my plants. Then all my neighbors arrived, shouted 'SURPRISE' and went to work."

After their task was finished, ice cream, cake and coffee were served at the home of one of the voluntary workers.

Paint Saves Ships

Some $20,000,000 a year are saved by wooden ship owners by use of ship bottom paint which discourages entrance of two species of wood-boring marine creatures, the teredo and limnoria.


WEIGHT-LIFTING BALLOONS AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT TO REDUCE LOAD WEIGHT IN RESTRICTIVE STATES
SPECIAL LICENSE PLATE RACK FOR OUT-OF-STATE PLATES
LIGHT ARMS TO MEET ANY REGULATION
ADDING MACHINE TO COMPUTE SPECIAL STATE TAXES ENROUTE
EXTRA AXLE FOR TRAILER WHEN STATE PERMITS INCREASED WEIGHT
ACCORDION CENTER SECTION TO SHORTEN OR LENGTHEN TRAILER TO COMPLY WITH STATE LENGTH LIMITS

Postwar Trailer to Fit All State Laws

A cartoonist, with a true Rube Goldberg technique, has submitted the above postwar design to the Fruehauf Trailer Company as the only answer to the conflicting State laws which baffle interstate motor transport companies.

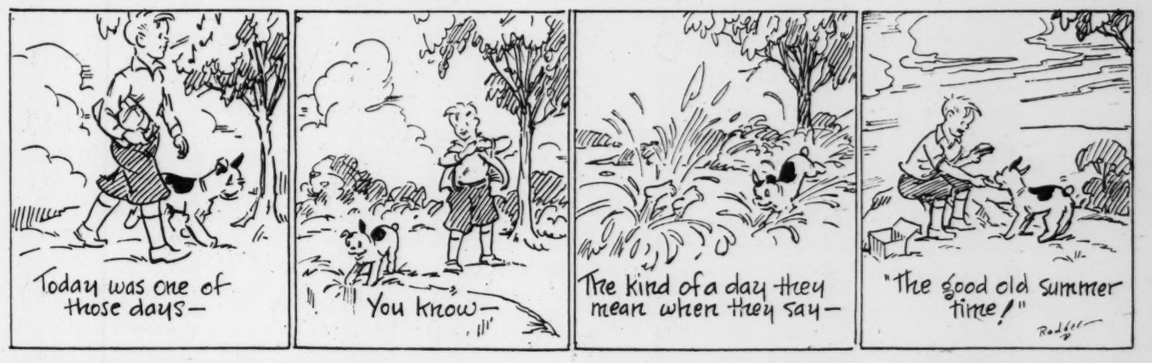
A Verse for Today . . .

For I desired mercy, and not sacrifice; and the knowledge of God more than burnt offerings.—Hos. 6:6

NEWS ITEM- MANUFACTURE OF LIQUID INK HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED IN GERMANY IN ORDER TO SAVE BOTTLES & SHIPPING SPACE
DEAR OLGA WE HAVE NO MORE INK SO I
HERRING STONE QUARRY
GIVE ME ANOTHER PIECE OF CHARRED WOOD - I MUST WRITE ANOTHER MESSAGE TO VON MANNERHEIM
BERLIN
WAIT TIL PAPA HEATS THE POKER - THEN YOU CAN BURN THE REST OF THE LETTER IN THE TABLE TOP
ACH! MAYBE WE SHOULD STOP THE MANUFACTURE OF CRAYONS TOO!
V...
L. T. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Domestic Infantry Drill* By PALMER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Know—One of Those Days* By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Or Even Concentrated Food Tablets* By THE HAGERS

WHAT A STARTLING PICTURE OF DOMESTIC BLISS!
THAT'S PRECIOUS PINTAIL, JOE'S COOK. SHE MAKES HIM DO THE MARKETING.
AS FOR ME, GIVE ME LIBERTY—AND A CAN OPENER!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mimsy Were the Borogoves

We utter the words Bretton Woods hesitantly. So many high sounding, but utterly unintelligible, words have escaped that pleasant dell lately that we cannot blame the average reader for taking a hop-skip-and-jump with his eyes when he sees the dateline.

The unfortunate part of it is that any attempt at simple explanation (which we hope it will not surprise you to learn is supposed to be a function of this page) is apt to be an oversimplification, and, hence, no explanation. The language of international money has its own queer nomenclature, a sort of double-talk as intelligible to most of us as a conversation between Alice and the mock turtle.

Moreover, the average American doesn't need to be told that most of the world's monetary gold is buried safely away in Kentucky. He understands that the United States is likely to emerge from the war with most of the other countries owing it a great deal of money, and, in addition, are likely to be quite eager to buy the products of American fields and factories which, far from having been bombed out of existence, have been, in fact, augmented by the war.

This knowledge of America's position is rather unsettling. When experts from other lands come to talk about money and loans and trade and repayments it gives the uninitiated the uncomfortable feeling that there may be thieves in the pantry.

As Walter Lippmann remarks with understatement, "Senator Taft, whose record in understanding what is going to happen is not distinguished, has already rung the burglar alarm."

Yet a conference like Bretton Woods is useful, indeed inevitable. For the world needs to trade. Those who like to find economic causes behind wars can certainly document a case that free world intercourse reduces frictions.

The Netherlands will need ships from the United States. Henry Kaiser already has contracts for 30. America will need many Dutch products and raw materials, as it did before the war.

England's industrial plants will probably require many American tools. The United States can use British rubber from Malaya. Exchanges must be provided, loans arranged, modes of repayment stipulated. A complicated but orderly system is required for all this.

There was such machinery before the war, but it can stand improvement. For one thing it may have been too limited by gold. World trade, based on gold security for payment, for a time exceeded, in value, its security by about 70 times.

Can more adequate exchanges be found? What should be the basis of contribution of credit from each country to start the postwar trade machine moving? Should there be a world bank for taking care of settlements?

These questions only hint the range of problems at Bretton Woods. Upon correct answers depend preventing recurrence of the "gold standard deflation" that so punished Britain following the last war, and the exchange difficulties that so harassed the United States in the 1930s.

It should be borne in thought that the Bretton Woods conference is only preliminary; that it is designed to find areas of agreement, rather than spots of disagreement. Its purposes are extremely worth while and utterly essential for a peaceful world.

And the delegates, though they persist in their strange language, are really very high minded and thoughtful representatives of their respective countries. This conference was necessary, and it may prove very useful.

All the Comforts—

World-wide air transport may make that "gag" about "steam-heated" sidewalks come true.

Air transport operators point out that a traveler going from the southern United States in winter to India, for instance, would be obliged to pass through Fairbanks, Alaska, where the winter cold is usually intense. "It would seem essential," says Air Transport Magazine, "that covered and heated walkways should be provided, fitted with telescopic ends, which could be extended right up to the exit door of the transport, so that passengers would be exposed to the weather at no time."

And isn't an idle plane on an Alaskan landing strip in December likely to be a bit chilly itself for a passenger in a Palm Beach suit?

When Will It Be Over?

It is, in round figures, 700 miles from St. Lô to Berlin. It is a bit less from Livorno, and about 600 miles from Pinsk to Berlin. On these fronts German fighters continue to exact their toll for each advance. Only the Russians are making gains of the type that destroys armies and wins wars with suddenness.

And the Red Army is rapidly approaching the fortifications of East Prussia, which military men say present a somewhat different picture than anything the Russians have yet encountered.

All of which is just another way of stating the obvious: the war is not yet over. This does not detract from the brilliance of the present operations, or from the bravery and skill with which they are being executed. It does not deny that Allied victory is inevitable.

And it is only realistic to add that 600 or 700 miles on a map has less meaning in these days of air power. Germany had 55 refineries for natural and synthetic oil. Of these, 14 were devoted to 100 octane aviation fuel.

These plants are now at the top of the Allied air priority list and are daily being blasted. German tanks have been found out of gas. The Luftwaffe, indeed all German forces, are under strict oil conservation orders.

In any timetable of the present war, air power is the X quantity.

Mr. Gandhi's New Move

Whether or not the new feelers sent out by Mr. Gandhi and the Hindu moderates for settlement of India's long-standing political problems involve all the concessions they appear to, the reopening of the discussion has undoubtedly come from the right quarter.

The impossibility of expecting concessions from Britain at the moment was self-evident. The Hindu leaders, who are anything but inflexible, today find themselves pitted against a peculiarly inflexible British Government. Mr. Churchill is in process of winning Britain's war on his maxim of "never yield to force." When Mr. Gandhi two years ago pursued his policy of giving Britain notice to quit and backed up his warning by allowing sabotage crews to operate at strategic railroad points in northern India, meanwhile calling for civil disobedience, he brought down upon himself the full resentment of the adamant Mr. Churchill.

Hindu moderates are presumably deeply sensitive to the hopelessness of their country's situation during the war and possibly for some time afterward—unless they can induce Mr. Gandhi to recede from his so-far consistent stand of complete separation from Britain. The only encouragement for them in the existing situation has been the substitution of the affable Lord Wavell for the coldly formal Marquis of Linlithgow as Viceroy.

The moderate Rajagopalachiars and Saprus appear to have constrained Mr. Gandhi to consent to partition for the Moslems and to full British control of military and Foreign Affairs. The British Government has received news of the offer cautiously. At the moment it appears reluctant to enter upon further discussion. But if the Hindus, including the Masabha, can agree to make the concessions to London which the present offers would indicate, in the expectation of some form of Dominion status after the war, there are no doubt possibilities of settlement between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Churchill.

Children and Industry

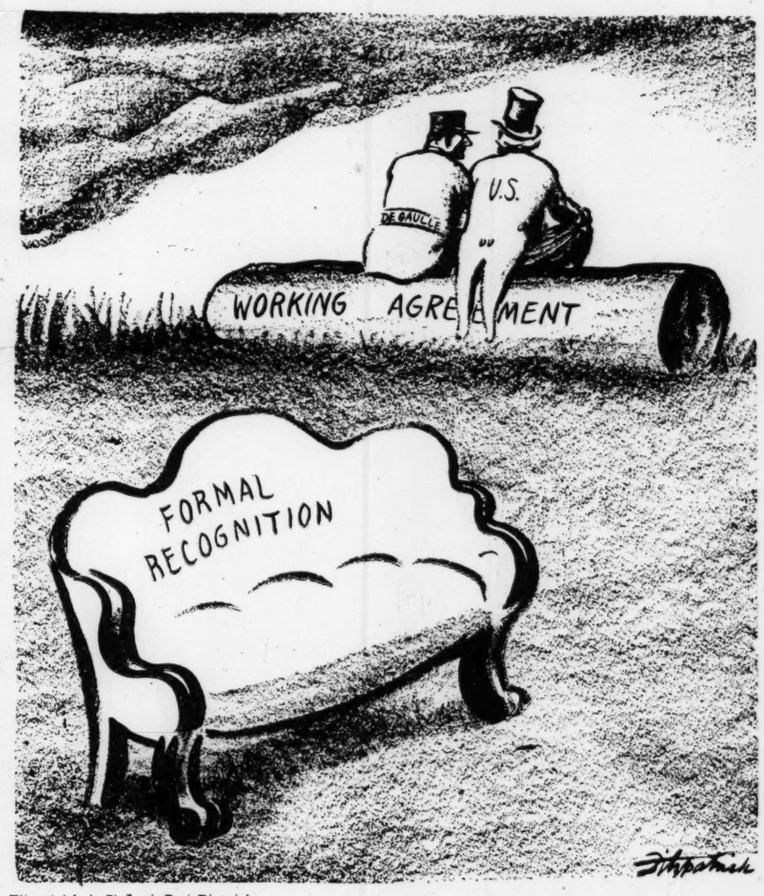
The United States Department of Labor declares publicly that the Nation does not need the toil of its children; that "now more than ever before it is essential that the Nation make the wisest possible provision for the protection of its childhood from labor that is detrimental to health, education, and general welfare."

On the other hand, hard-worked officials, perhaps a little closer to the immediate problem, assert that unless they had suspended the child-labor laws in certain needful instances, many semi-essential businesses would have had to go out of existence entirely.

What is the answer? The middle course between protecting the children and waging the war to a successful conclusion is a hard course to find and an even harder one to follow.

The dilemma is probably unavoidable. We can only be thankful for the hundreds of conscientious, unheralded administrators who are doing the best they can to walk the tight wire which stretches thinly between these two urgent demands.

Just So They're Together



Fitzpatrick, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"I'm Glad We've Got Civilians"

(From Miss Eldred Holbert, Red Cross Welfare Worker with the Air Transportation Wing at a base in the China-Burma-India theater.)

I've been thinking a great deal about civilians at home since I've been over here. I know what you're going through. No drama, no fun, rationed on all sides; little meat and less gasoline; little transportation; but, oh, if you could see how much these things you do without mean over here!

I even look lovingly at the screws and bolts inside an airplane and wonder which one of my countrymen put them in place. And the cans of meat and vegetables from home! I close my eyes and wonder who grew them and where. And those who give to the Red Cross! If they could only know what their dollars are doing for our brave, homesick boys! I'm glad we've got civilians—somebody ought to write 'em a letter.

(From Maj. C. J. Ford, Army Air Corps, of Bellevue, Ohio, Somewhere in Europe.)

I sat on the ground this morning with some 50 other soldiers, in a semi-circle, on what had once been an oats field. . . . Overhead a few lazy clouds floated across a deep blue sky and a summer sun warmed our heads and shoulders. On the left a chain of mountains towered majestically. On the right sprawled the camp. In front a folding field organ and the chaplain. The text was a simple one: "Peace, Composure." The sermon was a series of quotations from Psalms, the Apostles, and words of Jesus. Into our silent prayer at intervals suggestions were interjected: "Commit your family to the loving care and guidance of God." "Guidance and strength for our President and those in high authority." "Peace, courage, and composure for those who are now facing the enemy." "Courage and calmness in us that our mission may be accomplished."

No one slept. No one talked. No one thought about "hard pews." No one noticed what another wore. Each sang the old hymns with all his heart, unashamed of his untrained voice—and each man walked away a little closer to his God.

Somehow my mind traveled back through the centuries to a simple man who, using the earth, the mountains, the sky for his church, taught truth to hungry men wherever they might gather.

It's nearly 9 and I must shine shoes, bathe, and shave—so good-night.

(From Pvt. Vern A. Blair of San Francisco, Somewhere in England.)

England, a little isle spasmodically splattered with so many little towns, villages, and cities, is like a proverbial fairyland—a story from a novel. Upon arriving, I was surprised at the spotlessly clean cobblestoned streets that wind around through the towns. All the streets are crooked and narrow. The houses are multi-chimneyed due to the fact that there are no central heating systems in them.

People are about the most friendly in the world and will go out of their way, giving you almost anything they have to help you out and make the stay as pleasant as possible. They are scrupulously clean and it is very common to see the women out every morning scrubbing their steps, window sills, doors, polishing the brass, and they wash their windows at least once each week. Sidewalks are cleaned every day and you never see any litter in the streets. Everything is utilized and put to some use.

People here put a value on the age of anything and the older it is, the more value it has. In the States, if we buy a new gas range this year it is outmoded next year, but here, if something dates back to Bloody Mary's time, it has the highest value, and I have really seen some wonderful antiques.

(From Lieut. Frank Ely of Rochester, N. Y., written on Anzio beachhead.)

It is interesting to listen to the night noises here—when you aren't being shot at yourself. Last night about 10:30, I went out for a bit of fresh air before turning in and just stood near my dugout entrance for about 10 minutes and listened. During the still moments you could hear the queer humming chirp of frogs and insects about, while down in the woods a bird, perhaps disturbed by a close shell, burst into song. The silver of a young moon was throwing a faint light down through our tall pines and the smell of burnt gunpowder hung heavy on the damp night air. There had been a pretty heavy barrage of .88s laid down along the edge of the woods a few minutes before.

In two places up on the line the cough of a mortar sending its missile on its way could be heard regularly. Every now and then a rifle shot or two would crack out to be followed by the regular fire of one of our machine guns. Then as a rule, a Jerry Spandau or machine pistol would burp out a few bursts. At irregular intervals one of our guns would thunder and the muzzle flash would light up the woods like a flash of lightning.

All at once a battery of German guns started talking and scant seconds later their whining trail ended with a flash like a big firefly with a heavy c-r-r-unch out in the near-by field, followed by the nasty whistle of shell fragments. A bit of this and several batteries of our guns went into action searching for the Jerry guns and the whole area for hundreds and hundreds of yards was alight from leaping gun flashes, while the ground shivered.

About this time, I decided I'd heard enough and started down into my dugout when, as suddenly as it started, the racket died away. I waited a bit and out near a gun position I heard a voice call, "Get the medics, Joe's got it." I waited to hear more but all was still.

Then all at once an awful uproar of small arms broke out up at the front. A patrol must have been caught and for a bit the pistol, machine gun, rifle, machine pistol, and grenade fire ripped the night to shreds. A few high-flying tracers could even be seen. Wondering whether it was our patrol or Jerry's, I went on to bed, thankful that I was sleeping under three feet of dirt and not in an open foxhole.

Mirror of World Opinion

Disasters Not Sent by Deity . . .

In the face of disaster which befell some fifty farm homes in this country the past week there is still cause for gratitude that all families, with one exception, escaped without deaths or injuries.

With such terrific destruction evidenced in stripped farmsteads and loss of livestock, not a single person in this immediate vicinity was killed or injured. This marvelous protection surely was evidence of God's care. Even while our heartfelt sympathy goes out to these neighbors and friends who have lost their homes, belongings, hard-earned livestock and crops—every material possession except the land itself—we know that they will be given courage and strength to carry on. Friends, even strangers, will come to their aid and comfort. They will find new treasures, most precious, in the bond of sympathy and brotherhood that will succor them in unexpected ways from day to day. . . . Valuable lessons are learned through trial and loss.

The old theological concept of a God who sends disasters and death is fast disappearing, and it is recognized that the Supreme Being is "of purer eyes than to behold evil" as the Scripture states.

Disasters, like war, are the result of mortal ignorance, greed, selfishness, appetites and passions, which are not caused by Deity. That the innocent are so often victims of these calamities is certainly proof that such catastrophes are not sent by God who gives only good to His children. Therefore it is logical to believe and trust that through the loss of material possessions, the innocent victims of the Satanic storms that swept this section of the Midwest will gain infinitely greater spiritual blessings.—*Alton* (Iowa) *Democrat.*

Today's Crusade

The Crusaders who fought to redeem the Holy Land and raise the Cross in Jerusalem were engaged in a sacred task. . . . Civilization is now engaged in a far greater, more logical and more righteous crusade. It fights, to be sure, for its own life. But it fights no less for its ideals.—*Hartford* (Conn.) *Advocate.*

A Red-Letter Day for Newsmen

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

Contacting two live wires in an afternoon is a special treat for newsmen. In this case one could almost say it was a red-letter day.

For Sidney Hillman, dynamic leader of C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee had called a news conference for 2:30. An hour later Eric Johnston, Chamber of Commerce president, just in from a look-see at Russia and bubbling over with enthusiasm for Russia's abilities and trade possibilities, if not for its politics and economics, had invited the press in for his first public report.

Sidney Hillman's meeting developed into one of the liveliest press conferences Washington had seen for months. Newsmen did not seem impressed by Mr. Hillman's explanation of the metamorphosis of C. I. O.'s larval Political Action Committee into a national political butterfly. A few were astonished by Mr. Hillman's interpretation of the Republican convention as a Hoover victory. Hadn't Mr. Hoover sung his political swansong at Chicago? Not as Mr. Hillman interpreted it. Instead, he declared, Mr. Hoover had recaptured the party. It was Hooverism that would be pitted against Roosevelt in November. It was 1932 all over again.

But reporters were particularly interested in drawing out Mr. Hillman's views on Mr. Wallace. The C. I. O. PAC and the new National Citizens' PAC, both of which Mr. Hillman heads, are pledged to Roosevelt and Wallace, and no second choice. But suppose Mr. Wallace doesn't get the V.-P. nomination, newsmen asked. We have no second choice, Mr. Hillman shot back. It's Wallace all the way.

"What!" asked one correspondent incredulously. "Do you believe Wallace will swing several million votes to Roosevelt rather than detract several million?" It was obvious he doubted Mr. Hillman's sanity. For many believe that it isn't Roosevelt who needs Wallace's pulling power to win in November, but Wallace who needs the President's support to win in July. Though declining to guess at Wallace's vote-getting power, Mr. Hillman still insisted his name would make the ticket stronger.

In another lively exchange, Mr. Hillman, prophesying chaos, bread lines, veterans' marches on Washington if Hoover (alias Thomas E. Dewey) is elected, denounced the "inflationary G. O. P. platform" which objected to the freezing of wages. The G. O. P. platform is a demagogic appeal for inflation, he asserted. Higher wages would touch off the spiral.

At this point Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, quietly took a hand. He apparently sensed that Mr. Hillman's denunciation of higher wages startled the newsmen. "Let me clarify Mr. Hillman's statement," he said. "C. I. O. has asked for wage relief because it only agreed to wage freezing if there was 'equality of sacrifice,' if prices and wages remained stationary. They have not. Therefore C. I. O. asks that wage regulations be relaxed."

Some newsmen still could not see the difference between the C. I. O. asking for wage relief and the G. O. P. urging it.

But it's almost 3:30 and we can't stay at C. I. O. headquarters longer if we want to hear of Russia from the first outsider to visit certain industrial regions in the Urals and in Siberia in 20 years. So off to the spacious board room of the Chamber of Commerce where seated beside a massive table the representative of American business praises the business potentialities of Russia's vast interior.

He seems supremely confident the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. can live and let live, and help each other to live more freely and fully, despite opposing political and economic systems. He pictures Russia as a giant only now becoming aware of his own might, power and ability. He pictures Stalin as direct, unhesitating, a joker and jester, wearing an immaculate uniform with only one decoration. He starts to refer to him as "Uncle Joe," but thinks better of it.

This conference lacks the controversial characteristic of the previous one. Russia is an unknown to the reporters just as most of it still is to Mr. Johnston. "I learned and unlearned things about Russia every day I was there," he said.

Only once did the questioning digress from Russia. Someone asked about his plans. He is said to have—or that others have for him—political ambitions. But in his strongest statement of the afternoon he concluded: "My work is to promote American business everywhere. That doesn't just mean in the Soviet Union."

A Global Trial Balance

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Realistic, to some serious students of a world economy, and equally chimerical in the opinion of others as thoughtful, is the still but crudely formulated plan to assure, in substantial measure, to the peoples of the world, equality of opportunity and one of the so-called Four Freedoms, freedom from want. If it could be truthfully said, a generation, a century hence, that this alone had been achieved by this present war, we all might agree, here and now, that too great a price has not been demanded.

But in the final analysis, when all the figures have been set down in the endeavor to find the true balance in human equations, it may be discovered that in our expert accounting we have not properly evaluated, appraised, or differentiated, when assessing or estimating expressed or fancied wants, or segregated them from actual needs.

Wars of conquest have not been inspired and fought by or in behalf of those in need. Wars waged solely for conquest, as this present war so clearly proves, tend rather to impoverish than to enrich and glorify aggressor nations. The lesson so often learned, and now twice in a single generation, perhaps, must be taught again and again until the truth is finally impressed that in human economy a correct and convincing trial balance cannot be struck while the figures representing ambitious wants and those defining recognized and actual needs fall into the same column on the debit side of the great ledger.

From that point it may be possible to proceed, without prejudice or undue factional or partisan bias, in the effort to discover to what lengths, or even to what extremes, the nations—and we of those nations which have escaped war's actual destruction—should offer, or be asked to contribute, to an undertaking to establish and maintain a universal economic balance.

Those of the most fortunate or most favored countries, whatever their political faith or prejudices, will do well and act wisely if they give serious thought to the possibility in the coming period of reconstruction and readjustment, of substantially greater competition than has yet been experienced in trade and commerce, and in highly-skilled production. Prohibitive tariff walls designed to discourage or penalize the entry into protected markets of the products of new and progressive neighbors may automatically operate to close neighboring ports of entry against even non-competitive national surpluses.

Of one thing even those of opposite schools of thought may be reasonably certain. It is that in the coming period of readjustment there is certain to emerge a new and more equally balanced world economy. Old lines have been erased in great measure. Necessity, now as ever, is the mother of invention. The free distribution of materials and products under the system of lend-lease has, at least to a great extent, revealed to both Allies and enemies many secrets of efficient mass production.

But all this, sanely and soberly appraised, does not forecast or reasonably assure the establishment or maintenance of a common economic world level. The peoples, individually and collectively, choose and will continue to choose and maintain class and nationalistic standards both of enterprise and of living. That which is alien now will remain in some degree alien and undesired. To those who thus choose, there is no realization of needs unexpressed or unobtainable. To them their wants loom no greater than their actual needs.

But in that other world area, less densely populated but more advanced industrially and culturally, there remains a problem requiring wise and unselfish consideration. That which concerns the future of those who threatened the subjugation of their hapless neighbors must await the pronouncement of those called to the peace table. That of our friends and allies is one to which we now must give serious and generous consideration. It cannot, unfortunately, be divorced entirely from the agenda of politics. We of America and England, especially, can act only through those agencies provided by law. Those who make the laws are elected by our votes.

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